

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY AUGUST 9 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 35

USED
'BRAND
CREAM.

Cream is unsur-
-tin.

would make no further
the play and they were
company were yesterday
Murphy from pro-
ground that it was
angel church murders,
that the performance
for feeling acasias him-
ned with the defenses in
restraining order.

THREATENED.

A funeral service in the
of two Bulgarian officers
recently on the frontier,
of the Macedonian in-
the occasion of a re-
demonstration. After
ident of the Macedonian
an imprisoned convict.
ceased officers were ex-
federal and then brought
The crowd filed past,
Ats. Some Macedonians
ged in the fighting
were killed. The vic-
the shoulders of the crowd,
veral thousand paraded
portraits crying Mace-
They were received with
where. A demonstration
at the cemetery at the
who were executed for
Dulcheff. Five hundred
Speeches were made
ambullif, and letters were
of the military.

The correspondent of
ostantopolina says: The
a sharp conflict with the
of the city of Nevrop.
of Nevrop. The victors
ph station and the Turk-
dependent of the Chron-
to the statement of
Constantinople, and
ents in Macedonia were
of officers. The Porte in-
documents found in their
powers as proof that the
ing is due to Russian

THE BIG CANAL.

Yesterday work be-
of the tide flats and the
channel into Lake Wash-
The celebration
the event was with
of people and the
no bounds. The work
to complete, will cost
to give Seattle one of the
h water harbors in the

P.E.I., July 30.—On
Mrs. Campbell, wife of
ll, a well known tailor of
to five children, all of
Campbell, the happy 1 u-
id.

DO YOU
THE UN-
NATES?

Suffering when
ould be Well?

Compound Will
the Health
u Need

en during the heated
who have those tired,
ndent feelings that in-
od, and a feeble condi-
s system, need Paine's
d, that remarkable nerve
flesh builder now so
bed by the best physi-

or, nervous prostration,
or, sleeplessness, and a
of mental and physical
valent and common in
Life is made miserable,
her intense agony.

Compound quickly and
wasted, worn-out, ner-
and regulates nervous
that sweet rest and re-
at makes recovery easy

on all over Canada are
Paine's Celery Compound
in systems and storing
with strength and en-
ine that in the past has
work for others, is cer-
should use. Paine's
d cures positively and

EVIDENCE ACCUMULATING.

More Deeds of Darkness Alleged to
Be the Work of
Holmes.

Noxious Gases That Were Evidently
Used to Make Away With
the Victims.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 1.—Convict
Allen being interviewed to-day, said: "My
name is Caldwell, but I have passed under
the aliases of Allen and Osgood, and was
known at Fort Worth often as Masoot. I
can unravel the Fort Worth swindle if I am
paid for it, and I can show that Minnie
Williams was not murdered. I heard from
her some months ago, and she is afraid to
come to this country."—When reminded
that in turning state's evidence Quinlan
might put him in a bad place and convict
Holmes, he said, with some excitement:
"Quinlan shall never be allowed to have
Holmes hanged, for of the two Holmes is
more of a gentleman and for me he does
not know anything. If he did I would have
left the country." Allen seemed much at-
tached to Holmes, and says that he will not
testify against him in a criminal suit, be-
cause Holmes always treated him well. He
denies ever assuming the alias of Hatch.

There is hardly any doubt but that the man
Pratt, mentioned in a recent Topeka
dispatch as having lived there, and H. H.
Holmes are one and the same man. Allen
says that the name of Pratt, in the
Holmes went by the name of Pratt in Texas.
Allen spends most of his time reading the
newspapers. He said, "I know Pat Quin-
lan. He came to Fort Worth when Pratt
(Holmes) and I were there, but would not
take charge of things because of the shape
they were in. Lyman (Pitzel) acted badly
there. He drank a great deal and became
intoxicated with a dashing widow. Pratt
had with him then a woman whom he called
Josephine. I knew all the time his name was
Holmes and also knew that he had five or
six living wives. I travelled a great deal
with him and we both visited the Hot
Springs together. Holmes had the most
winning ways towards women of any man I
ever saw and he mixed up with any that
were not good looking. He was a man of
manered, cool and affable towards
men." There was a moment's pause and
"Masoot" continued, "but I am not going
to tell what I know until the thing is fixed
to suit me." Allen is perhaps a man of
swindling that Allen is not facile. His
Some people believe that he is engaged in a
silk attempt to gain his liberty by barter-
ing his knowledge of Holmes' criminal
career, a knowledge that may have to be taken
with a grain of salt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Arrangements have
been completed for taking the testimony of
John C. Allen, the Little Rock, Ark., con-
vict, who is expected to convict H.
Holmes of murder. Chief of Police Badenoeh
is not particularly satisfied with the
Little Rock end of the investigation.
"Allen may be able to convict Holmes,"
said the chief, "but I do not regard it as
certain." Attorney Caspe declared that his
statement regarding the convict had been
exaggerated. "Allen is not a man who can
convict Holmes," he said, "I am hope-
ful, however, and will go to Little Rock to
investigate."

Holmes, not long ago, asserted that Hatch
took the Pitzel children to Toronto in com-
pany with Minnie Williams, and that if he
could be found he would clear up the
mystery of their death. Detectives work-
ing on the case in the West have evidence
that Hatch came West after the visit to
Toronto, and was caught stealing horses in
Arkansas.

Workmen began yesterday to saw away
the cedar vat where it is said Holmes
manufactured gas, to see if there is any
connection between this vat and the big
tank uncovered on Monday evening. Ex-
periments with the liquid found in the
bottom of the vat in the cellar of Holmes'
house show that whenever mixed with ben-
zine or kerosene it emitted a vapor so deadly
that no human being could live in it.
Whether or not Holmes used the vapor for
suffocating his victims is not known, but
the police are inclined to favor such a
theory.

Holmes, when questioned by Chief of
Police Badenoeh, said he was hired by a
man named Allen to go to Fort Worth,
Tex. Quinlan had previously claimed that
he had no knowledge of any crime com-
mitted by Holmes, although he had ad-
mitted that in Fort Worth he met and
knew a man called Masoot. Now that
Allen and Masoot are practically
proven to be one and the same man,
Quinlan's contradictory stories
have paved him in a still worse light.

The police have discovered the means by
which the mark of a woman's foot became
printed on the inside of the vault door.
While examining the oil under the micro-
scope the expert reports of heavy rains
and, and later placed some of the oil on his
iron plate in the laboratory. In a short
time afterwards he noticed that the marks
of his fingers were distinctly visible on the
iron, and all efforts to rub it off were futile.
A test of the oil was then made, but a
finger test on this point is to be made. His
explanation of the footprint on the iron
door is that one of his alleged victims in his
struggles upon the bowl of oil and placed
her foot in the liquid, which had run over
the floor, and then in her struggles, placed
her foot against the door, leaving the tell-
tale mark. In addition to the other tests,
an effort will be made to-morrow to see if
the vapor given off by the liquids will burn
the iron.

The police were to-day informed that at
the time that Holmes was first supposed to
have left Chicago he did not go any farther
away than the stockyards district, where he
kept a restaurant under the name of H. H.
Howard. He employed a number of young
women waitresses, and he said to have had
a new force nearly every day. Among them
were two girls who came from Wisconsin.
A few nights after they began to work the
neighborhood was startled by female scream-
ing from the Howard restaurant. Sev-
eral men went to the building and were in
time to meet the two girls as they ran out
of the hall which led into the house. They
were clad only in their night clothes, and it
was some minutes before they could be quieted
sufficiently to tell their story. They said they
had been sleeping together, and had been
awakened by a man who called an entrance
to their room, and who had placed a white

cloth over their faces. The cloth had been
streaked with chloroform, they thought.
Neighbors took the two girls in and cared
for them, and before the police had an op-
portunity of arresting Howard he disap-
peared.

Harry Walker, of Greensburg, Ind., is
now believed by his friends to have been a
victim of Holmes. Walker, it is said, was
induced by Holmes to have his life insured
for \$10,000 in Holmes' favor. He came to
Chicago and in November, 1893, wrote to
friends that he was at work for Holmes.
Suddenly his letters ceased, but search re-
vealed no trace of him in Chicago.

Pat Quinlan was given a two hours' ses-
sion in the sweat box to-day, but the result
was unsatisfactory. He gives no evidence of
wakening, and stubbornly nothing
statement that he knows absolutely nothing
of any killing. The police received word
to-day of the mysterious hauling away from
the Holmes' house at night of several large
boxes. They were taken from the "Castle"
during Holmes' residence there, and several
detectives were detailed on the case lead-
ing to the case.

The police acknowledge to-day their com-
plete defeat so far in their efforts to secure
the confession of that dreadful
Holmes. Dozens of promising leads have
been carefully investigated and witness
after witness, who was confidently expected
to tell all, has been examined without result.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 1.—Allen, the
Arkansas convict, who so anxiously told
his connection with the murder was at the
time in the employ of Holmes in this city.
Allen went by the name of Masoot in this
city, and it is believed can tell a great deal
about Holmes and his transactions. Allen
was an ex-convict from the prison at Collet.
While Holmes, or Pratt, as he was known
here, was living in this city he started to
put up a large building. In view of the
recent developments in Chicago the authori-
ties have made an investigation of the
building, which leaves no room for doubt
that he had planned it for a death trap.
One room at the top of the house has twelve
exit by which a person can escape. An en-
closed chute runs down to the basement of
the building, which a body could be
transferred without any one being the wiser.
In the basement a large archway had been
built over the sewer in such a way that he
could easily put in a trap door opening into
the street. Under the floor of the house
was found a large pit, the intended use of
which can only be conjectured. Holmes
probably intended this building to be
used as he afterwards used his house in
Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—"I think we'll
have to wait until Holmes tells where he
finds Edward Pitzel. He knows and we can
not find out." So said Detective Geyer,
who has been in town over a week, hunting
a house supposed to have been rented by
Holmes while he was here. So far the
search has resulted in nothing, and no other
detective says that he has not the slightest
clue to work on. He expects to be recalled
to Philadelphia soon, and says that if the
body of Edward Pitzel is found it will be
because Holmes weakens enough to inform
the officers what disposition was made of
him.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from
Boston states that Holmes persuaded Mabel
Barrett, orphan 18 years of age, to come
to this city in July, 1893, ostensibly to
study a position. The Barrett girl went to
Boston in answer to an advertisement for a
companion, and was lured into a house of
ill-repute, in the opinion of Count Mon-
terrosa, to watch the coast to prevent a
side help from reaching the insurgents. The
Count said that public opinion in the in-
terior of the island is opposed to the in-
surrection and that this feeling is increasing
Previews to be held during the autumn
to hold the next session of the International
Geographical Congress in Berlin, the Nor-
wegian explorer Borghjervik concluded
his account of the voyage which he made to
the Antarctic regions, and said he believed
that there existed in the extreme South a
great continent having an area of about
eight million miles and containing many
animals unknown to the inhabitants of the
Northern hemisphere. In conclusion
he said that the time was
now ripe for an expedition to those regions.
The congress passed a resolution to the effect
that the exploration of the Antarctic regions
formed the greatest work still to be under-
taken, and that in view of the addition of
knowledge in general during the autumn
would result from such exploration the
greatness the scientific societies of the
world to urge in the most effective manner
that the work be undertaken before the close
of the century.

The statement of the Bank of
England shows the following changes:
Total reserve, decrease, £44,600; circula-
tion, decrease, £587,000; bullion, increase,
£172,636; other securities, increase, £257,
900; deposits, increase, £329,000;
public deposits, increase, £21,000; govern-
ment securities, increase, £499,000. The proportion
of the Bank of England's reserve to
liability, which last week was 59.05 per
cent, is now 57.75.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars
in gold will be shipped from New York by
the steamship Saale, which sails for Europe
on Saturday.

The streets of San Salvador are filled with
a mob yelling and doing violence to the
tallness." The people are in a frenzy be-
cause thirty citizens belonging to the lead-
ing families were arrested, and it is rumored
short inside the barracks. The city has been
declared in a state of siege.

Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the U. S.
House of Representatives, is sight-seeing in
London. The Bimetall League has in-
vited him to a conference, and he will be
dined previous to his departure for home by
the Speaker's Club of Commons, Rt.
Hon. William C. Gully.

Prof. Heinrich Sybel, the German his-
torian, is dead.

The Panama rail road yesterday handled
1,300 tons of transit freight. The strike is
ended and the strikers are receiving their
usual wages.

JAPANESE IN CANADA.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—(Special)—Min-
ister Kurino and Secretary Shimizu, of the
Japanese legation, are back from an exten-
sive summer tour to the watering places and
through Canada. They found but few of
their countrymen located in Canada, only
one Japanese being in the city of Montreal,
where he had been alone for ten years.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.
Two Russian Towns Burned—Persecu-
tion of Stambouloff's Widow—The
Chen Tu Riots.

Bank of England Statement—Gold
Shipments—Antarctic Exploration
—Christians in Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily News in a
leader says: "The document relating to
the condition of the Christians in Turkey,
published in New York by the Evangelical
Alliance is of the utmost importance. The
Americans share therein is peculiarly ac-
curate because America has absolutely no
political interests in Turkey. It goes to
prove that nothing is so futile as to entrust
the Turks with administration. As it is,
the people have accepted the nomination of
the new reform as the guardian angel of
the new reforms, and whose chief exploit
is the organization of that dreadful
nomadic cavalry, which is only
Kurd with the government stamp."

The correspondent of the Times at Shang-
hai says that a commission under
Consul Fraxton, the composition of which
cannot be regarded as adequate, has been
ordered to go to Chen Tu to inquire into the
recent riots there, in which it was feared at
one time that the British and American
consulates would be burned.

Sir Thomas Francis Wade, K.C.B., G.C.
M.G., who died at Cambridge to-day, was
born about 1820 and entered the army in
1838, serving afterwards in China and else-
where. In 1843 he was appointed inter-
preter to the Legation at Hong Kong, and
was for many years in the government ser-
vice in the country, during which he
acquired a familiarity with the native
character and language. In 1871 he was ap-
pointed Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary at the Legation of
British trade in China. He was advanced
to the rank of K.C.B. in 1875 for his ex-
ertions in negotiating important treaties with
the Chinese government and obtaining trad-
ing facilities in that empire. He retired on
a pension in 1893.

A Vienna dispatch to the Standard says
that Prof. Alois Schmidt, of Komata,
Bohemia, climbed Mount Triglav in the
Carinthian Alps without a guide. He fell
and was killed.

The medical congress ended at Queen's
hall this evening, Baron Halabury, the
high chancellor, toasted the guests.
Among those who responded was Dr. Keene
who in a cordial speech expressed the
pleasure of his country in the visit to
England. Prof. Reynolds presided.

The Daily News Berlin despatch says
that the two Russian towns of Graylow,
near the Prussian frontier, and Stiechoff,
Rudow, have been burned during the
of the latter seven men perished.

Count Monterrosa, chief of the Cuban
reform party, in an interview upon the state
of affairs in the island of Cuba, says that
the operations against the insurgents would be
commenced in earnest during the autumn,
and that before the winter set in the rebel-
lion would be over. The insurgents, he
added, were short of ammunition and their
leaders, he added, were in a dejected
state of mind. The principal
thing to do in the opinion of Count Mon-
terrosa, is to watch the coast to prevent a
side help from reaching the insurgents. The
Count said that public opinion in the in-
terior of the island is opposed to the in-
surrection and that this feeling is increasing

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Monthly Returns of the Mainland Cities
—Presentation to Warden Moreby
of the Penitentiary.

Fishing Improved at the Mouth of
the River—Severe Accident at
Barkerville.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 1.—Numerous Van-
couverites have recently reached the sum-
mit of Mount Crown, directly opposite Van-
couver. Last night a bonfire was lighted on
the top by Messrs. Shaw, Robertson and
Henry. At the highest altitude the snow is
forty feet deep, and some of the ascents are
extremely difficult. There is little animal
life on the mountain. Edwards Bros.
photographers, and some excellent views
taken on the summit. While the photo-
graphers were on the topmost peak a
tremendous landslide occurred 100 yards
away, badly frightening them and hasten-
ing their descent. This landslide took away
one of the top peaks on the mountain.
Word has been received from Barkerville
that F. C. Laird, of Vancouver, had met with
a severe accident, having fallen into a
gulch while prospecting. He was found
half a mile from home in an unconscious
condition.

The C.P.R. cement, which has been
proved to be better than the imported
article, is to be placed on the market.

There were 42 cases in the police court
last night, and 10 deaths.

A meeting was held last night at the
market hall to enable the aldermanic candi-
dates to express their views. Some of the
speeches were intemperate, and the loud
applause which greeted every extravagant
remark was significant.

The sailors of the Empress of India will
hold a regatta to-morrow.

The election to fill aldermanic vacancies
in Ward 3, 4 and 5 will be held to-morrow.
It is expected that the candidates support-
ing Alderman Gallagher will be elected.

The B. C. Iron Works will hold their
second annual picnic to Nanaimo on Satur-
day. The baseball club go over with them
to play an exhibition game.

The customs returns for July are as fol-
lows: Imports, \$146,366; exports, \$108,
202; total duty, \$26,363.34.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 2.—The elections to
fill aldermanic vacancies in Ward 3, 4, and
5 resulted in the return of Messrs. Cle-
mond, Sanders, and McDonald, the candi-
date's association candidates and supporters
of ex-Ald. Gallagher's policy, by overwhelm-
ing majorities.

The American barque Newboy sailed for
Shanghai with lumber yesterday.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 1.—The customs
returns for the month were: Duty,
\$18,819.68; imports, \$58,874; exports,
\$272,121.

Mr. William Moreby entered upon his
duties as warden of the penitentiary to-day.
Those who served under him at the jail,
where he has been governor for twenty-
seven years, presented Mr. and Mrs.
Moreby with an address and a suitable
token of their esteem.

The autumn has found gully of mail-
ing to be a further term of four months by
Judge Harrison.

Lockley Lucas has chosen to be tried at
the next court of assize for seduction and
prostitution, admitting the charges.

The fishing improved at the mouth of
the river to-day and good catches are expected
to-morrow. Boats are spreading far out
on the Gulf, leaving the river comparatively
open. The peak is being added to at the
rate of about 5,000 cases daily.

The trophies won by the Westminster
rifemen at Goldstream are on exhibition
here and attract much attention.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 2.—The run of
scookeys has been steadily increasing since
yesterday morning, and this evening the fish
are running better than at any previous
time this season. The catches this morning
were heavy and the canneries have been
filled to the brim. Scookeys to the boat were
not uncommon.

Application for bail for Lockley Lucas
on a charge of seducing his sister-in-law
was refused to-day. He will remain in jail
till the Fall assizes.

Some Island farmers commenced cut-
ting oats to-day.

Four cases of diphtheria have broken out
amongst Westminster campers at Alceville.

NANAIMO, Aug. 1.—The subscription list
for the purpose of raising funds to build a
road to Nanaimo lakes is meeting with great
success.

Fox, who recently made a break for
freedom from the chain-gang, has been sen-
tenced to a further term of four months by
Judge Harrison.

The Salvation Army is preparing to
occupy the town of Wellington and Union,
and leave a local corps in permanent occu-
pation.

East Wellington post office has been
opened with A. D. Duncan in charge.

DUNCAN, Aug. 2.—An Indian child named
Julia Leneo was accidentally drowned in
the Cowichan river on Sunday last.

The dwelling-house of Alexander Mair-
son, with its contents, was burned to
the ground on Sunday. He was partly in-
sured.

The fishing at Cowichan lake still con-
tinues good, and the Lakeside hotel had the
following guests on Monday and for several
days previous: Capt. F. Finnis, and Dr.
F. W. Storker, R. N. of H. M. S. Royal
Arthur; G. A. Huff, A. McKinnon, and G.
W. Stanton, W. A. Hewitt, G. R. Clover
and R. W. Lomax, all from England.

Capt. Finnis and Dr. Storker secured a
70 lb. basket of trout last Saturday, and
the English angling tourists got 38 lbs. the
same day.

INDEPENDENT FORESTERS.
LONDON, Aug. 2.—(Special)—At the ses-
sion of the Independent Order of Foresters
to-day, the report of the Supreme Chief,
covering the work of organization for two
years, was presented and his recommenda-

CAPITAL NOTES.

Electric Light Inspection Under the
Inland Revenue—Penalties for
Unverified Meters.

Captain Cox, of the Marine and Fisher-
ies Department, Drowned at
Gatineau Point.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—The electric light in-
spection branch of the inland revenue ser-
vice will be self-sustaining. So far \$2,000
has been issued to impose a penalty of \$25 for
every unverified meter found in use after
July 1 next.

Hon. Mr. Dickey left for Amherst, N.S.,
last night.

Captain Charles F. Cox, of the depart-
ment of Marine and Fisheries, was drowned
at Gatineau Point this morning before the
eyes of his wife and only child. He went
in bathing in front of his summer cottage
and sank before help arrived. He had been
acting chief engineer of the department
since Lt. Col. Anderson went to Bielew.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Captain-General Mar-
tinez de Campos has issued the following
proclamation: "There being instances,
often and repeatedly, in which the press
publishes facts, news, and correspondence
which mislead public opinion and tend
to favor the work of the insurgent force and
to damage that of the national army, I avail
myself of the right that the article of the
law of April 3, 1870, bestows on me, and I
decree the following:

Article 1.—It is absolutely prohibited to
publish news referring to the campaign
which is not of official origin.

Article 2.—The staff officers will have to
press the news and facts, the publicity
of which is not included in the above clause.
(Signed) Campos, Cienfuegos, July 29.

The insurgent chief, Rodriguez, formerly
associated with Carlos Castorio, has been
killed in an engagement with the civil guard
at the Venida plantation, near Guanaha-
nimo.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The Evening
Bulletin to-day has the following: "At a
secret meeting of Cuban sympathizers in
this city yesterday a daring project was re-
vealed. It was nothing less than a plan to
seize the dynamite cruiser Venustus from
League Island yard, man her with a
crew of picked men and send her to Havana
to

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895.

STILL AN ALLIANCE.

What are the present relations between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists of Great Britain, is a question not easily answered. Has there been a fusion of parties or is the connection between them still an alliance? It seems almost impossible for two parties working together for a common end and contending against a common enemy to remain long separated and distinct. One would suppose that in the nature of things they must soon coalesce in spite of all opposing influences. If the Liberal-Unionists were all Whigs, like the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Goschen, fusion would be simply a work of time. The distinction in these days between the Liberal-Conservative and the old-fashioned Liberal is so small that it requires a political magnifying glass to discern it. Some Liberal-Conservatives are much more liberal than many Liberals, and some old style Liberals—Whigs—are far greater Tories in principle and in practice than a very considerable section of the Conservative party. But the Radicals when they become Liberal-Unionists are still radical. It is almost as hard for a Radical to forget or ignore his radicalism as it is for an Ethiopian to change his skin. No matter by what name he may be called, he is still a radical. It is the handful of Radicals that are among the Liberal-Unionists that prevents the two parties becoming one.

Still there are those who believe that in time political distinctions between the elements of the Government party will be, if not forgotten, disregarded. If this ever does take place the change will be effected very quietly and almost without the consciousness of those who are the subjects of it. It is evident from a speech lately made by that most conservative of Liberals, the Duke of Devonshire, that the Liberal-Unionists have no intention to coalesce with the Liberal Conservatives. In a speech which he made a short time ago he said of the Liberal-Unionists:

"Our independent existence has been recognized in the clearest manner in the formation of the present Government; the preparations for the general election in the Unionist interest have been made, and it is now being conducted with complete harmony by our independent organizations, and there is not, as far as I am aware, the slightest desire or intention on the part of anyone, except perhaps on the part of our opponents, to put an end to the existence of either of the independent parties whose close alliance has, up to the present time, been attended by such remarkable success."

Mr. Chamberlain in one of his speeches, which are, by the way, wonderfully clever, said this on the relations existing between the two sections of the Government supporters:

It is possible that the Conservatives can have swallowed up the Liberal-Unionists, and at the same time that the Liberal-Unionists have swallowed up the Conservatives. I ask you, which is inside the other? The only thing that has happened is this: that the Unionist alliance, which was loyally maintained during the whole period of the existence of a Conservative Government, which was continued and strengthened during the whole time in which we were in Opposition, has now been cemented and confirmed in the same Government and in the same Cabinet. We came into existence—in order to defeat a policy which was believed to be dangerous if it was not fatal to great national interests. And now it is going to be continued in order to promote the national policy of progressive legislation. Neither the Conservatives nor the Liberal-Unionists have been swallowed up, but we are the two wings of a greater party than ever, of a national party to which every patriotic man may be proud to belong, which is pledged, on the one hand, to maintain the greatness and the integrity of the Empire, and which is equally pledged to a policy of constructive social reform.

There may have been reasons why, while the election was going on, the Liberals should stick to the name Liberal, and should not give occasion to their opponents to declare among the electors that they had "turned Tory." But when the election is over and there is no immediate cause to consider the prejudices of bigoted electors, many Liberal-Unionists will find it hard to realize that there is any real distinction between them and the men by whose side they are fighting and with whom on all matters of importance they are voting.

THE HARVEST.

The crop in many parts of the Dominion is now out of danger. There may be some anxiety in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories lest the frost should injure the late sown grain, but there appear to be but few forebodings. The harvest has commenced in many districts and the hopes of the farmer have been fully realized. We gather from the accounts we have read that a splendid crop will be harvested in almost all parts of Manitoba and the Northwest. It is predicted that the yield of wheat alone will be 60,000,000 bushels. This may be an exaggeration, but the exaggerator has left the less hopeful quite a large margin to off and still leave a very fair crop. In Ontario there have been sad complaints of drought, which has affected the hay crop chiefly. The spring frosts, too, have injured the fruit crop, but notwithstanding these drawbacks the farmers of Ontario have very little to complain of in the yield of this year. From the Province of Quebec the accounts are cheerful. Where the farming has been good the crop is abundant, and where there has been bad farming it would be folly to expect a good harvest.

The year promises to be a plentiful one in the Maritime Provinces. Crops of all kinds have grown well, and it is quite safe to predict that there will be no scarcity for twelve months in that part of the Dominion. In British Columbia the farmer is cheerful. The season has been good, and it is confidently predicted that the crop will be double that of last year. It is to be regretted

that so little of the land of the Province is cultivated. A very large proportion of the food of the people has still to be imported. This, it must be remembered, is not the fault of either the soil or the climate. There is as good land in British Columbia as there is in any part of the world, and the climate is peculiarly favorable to the operations of the farmer. It is, however, cheering to find the cultivated area increasing every year and that the farmers are paying more attention than ever to the proper cultivation of the soil and the kind of crops they raise.

The crop reports from the United States are cheerful in tone. The harvest in all sections will be a good one. This is not the case, we grieve to say, with the accounts that reach us from Great Britain. The harvest there will be considerably below the average, and the distressed farmer cannot hope that high prices will to some extent make up for decreased returns. The supply of food from abroad will be abundant and there is no reason to believe that the prices will be better than they were last year. The prospect for the British agriculturist is therefore very dark indeed. Short crops and low prices are what they must look for, and as many of them are already in difficulties it is no wonder that despondency prevails in the agricultural districts, and that even the Times is beginning to doubt the efficacy of free trade to bring prosperity as far as the British farmers are concerned.

A BROKEN BANK.

It has been the boast of Canadians that during the period of panic when banks in the United States were tumbling by the score only one bank in Canada went down, and that bank had been in difficulties and shaky before the depression commenced. But now, when the depression has lifted and good times are coming again, a Canadian bank in which a very considerable proportion of the Canadian people had the utmost confidence has gone down. The failure of La Banque du Peuple does not show that the banking system of Canada is weak in any respect; it merely proves that no banking system, no matter how sound it may be or how well suited to the circumstances of a country, is proof against bad management. As long as La Banque du Peuple was well managed, on prudent and conservative principles, it did well, made money for the stockholders, and won and kept the confidence of the people. But when its management became reckless it went from bad to worse until the crash came and the French-Canadian people were inexpressibly shocked. Still not one of the holders of its notes lost a dollar. This is how the Monetary Times of Toronto accounts for the breaking of the old and trusted French-Canadian bank:

The fact is that the style of management of the bank, which for nearly fifty years was eminently conservative, has been entirely reversed during the last five or six years. An aggressive, pushing, and (what is called) enterprising style of management has been the rule of recent years, with the result that the business of the bank immensely augmented in volume; and with augmentation in business came so large an increase of profits that a "Real" of half the capital has been built up, much to the gratification of the stockholders and friends of the bank. But there is a French proverb that tells us, "tout ce qui brille n'est pas d'or," which, as we have it in English, runs, "All that glitters is not gold." This proverb is proving to be, unfortunately, only too applicable to the present case.

The immense increase in business was largely owing to the extreme ease with which money could be obtained from the bank on indifferent security, or no security at all, and to the persistent offering of higher interest on deposits than the larger banks of the country were willing to pay. By the latter course the deposits of the bank were increased to more than double what they were seven years ago; while the natural result of the former, combined with the pressure to employ these largely augmented resources, was to fill up the books of the bank with a large amount of undesirable business.

A NEW POLICY.

It is evident that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has accepted the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies for the purpose of strengthening the relations between the Mother Country and her dependencies. In a letter to one of his supporters, evidently written with the view of making his intentions and aspirations with regard to colonial relations known to the world, he says that he accepted his present post "first of all because it can be done to bring the autonomous colonies and the Mother Country closer, and secondly to develop the resources of the Crown colonies, especially to increase the trade with Great Britain. All his efforts, he adds, will be devoted to these ends." Mr. Chamberlain is not only a man of great ability; he is also a practical man and a man of action. When a statesman of this class tells the world that he proposes to do certain things, it is only reasonable to conclude that he sees a way by which he can accomplish the ends he has in view. Such a man never talks at random or merely for the purpose of bearing himself talk.

It is difficult for most persons to see what the Secretary for the Colonies can do to bring the autonomous colonies closer to the Mother Country. The task is difficult principally because the colonies are autonomous. A self-governing people are not disposed to listen submissively to the dictation of even a member of the Imperial Government. They believe that they know what is good for their country and what their country really requires quite as well as any Imperial minister. Mr. Chamberlain no doubt knows very well that the colonies are self-reliant and that their leading men are disposed to resent unnecessary Imperial interference with their domestic affairs. He must have therefore in his mind some plan by which he can show the colonies that it is for their immediate interest that the bond which unites

them with Great Britain should be both strengthened and tightened. In no way can this be done so well as by improving the commercial relations between them and the Mother Country. Therefore we are not surprised that there are some who believe that Mr. Chamberlain has devised a scheme of preferential trade which will be acceptable alike to Great Britain and her colonies. The Montreal Star's cablegram says with reference to the passage we have quoted above: "This may be taken to mean that the Right Honorable Mr. Chamberlain is an earnest friend of Imperial support to the fast Atlantic steamship service and to the Pacific Cable scheme. Some, however, go so far as to say that it means much more, foreshadowing a scheme of inter-Imperial tariff preferences as outlined by the Ottawa Inter-Colonial Conference."

It would not be at all surprising if this were the case. There are many thinking men in Great Britain who have come to the conclusion that free trade has its limitations, and that Great Britain has already gone beyond them. It is well known that the Colonies are, from an Imperial point of view, in sentiment all that can be desired. They are loyal to the Mother Country and are proud of their connection with her. Nevertheless many colonists cannot see what they are to gain, how they are to be benefited by being more closely united to Great Britain than they are at present. If the conditions were such that these persons were convinced that it was to their interest that the colonies should be more closely united to Great Britain than all opposition to imperial federation would immediately disappear. Indifference and opposition would in a wonderfully short time be transformed into an ardent zeal for union. Trade preferences would soon bring about this change; and we believe, the theories of free trade to the contrary notwithstanding, the preferential system would be found as beneficial to the Mother Country as it would be to the colonies. The influences of affection and interest being united each colony would feel that it was a member of a great family. The national spirit would pervade the whole Empire and add immensely to its strength and its prestige.

THE BEST PAYMENT.

The Pioneer-Press of St. Paul bears strong testimony to the superiority of asphalt over wood as a material for paving the streets of a city. The wooden blocks in that city were laid upon a plank foundation, consequently the foundation decayed before the blocks were worn out, and the pavement became uneven and was broken in many places. The Pioneer-Press is so disgusted with the wooden pavement that it looks upon it as a survival of bygone barbarism. Here is what it says about the asphalt pavements:

Seeing is believing. The asphalt pavements laid in this city on Summit, Dayton, Portland, Holly and other residence streets eight or nine years ago have practically settled the pavement question for this city. At the time they were put down the property owners on Laurel and Ashland avenues concluded that cedar or pine block on plank was good enough for them. To-day their wooden pavements are all going to pieces with the rottenness that pits and furrows them, while the asphalt on neighboring streets is as good as new. They will have to renew their pavements. So that in the end they will have paid dearly for the small saving they made eight or nine years ago in laying a cheap pavement. The asphalt pavements laid on Seventh street and in process of being laid or about to be laid on Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, St. Peter and Wabasha streets are all going to the rescue of the business district of the city. So far as the work has progressed it gives such complete satisfaction that the opinion seems to be nearly or quite universal that asphalt is superior to any other kind of pavement for ordinary business streets. It is safe to say that except in the wholesale trade on heavy grades asphalt will be preferred to any other material by the property owners. Of course wooden block pavements are greatly improved by being laid on an indestructible foundation of cement. But after seeing the new cedar block pavement on Third street after a year's wear, where the iron girds of the horses' shoes are gradually working the blocks into cones, and comparing it with the bright, smooth, clean asphalt of Sixth and Seventh, the property owners on other streets are not likely to hesitate long in the choice of material for paving. Seeing is believing, and every new street laid with asphalt is a cumulative argument for paving the next one in the same way.

A QUEER FEAST.

Young Wanamaker, son of the ex-Postmaster General of the United States, entertained some of his French friends in a way that we presume is unique. Here is the San Francisco Call's description of the banquet:

The dinner is a nine days' wonder in Paris, and is not without interest here, for John Wanamaker has been mentioned for the Presidency of the Nation, and it is worth our while to consider what kind of ideas he has inculcated in the mind of his son and heir.

Twenty-two guests were invited to the dinner, and probably from a fear that some of them might come in a cab, a street car or even on foot, if left to themselves, the finest Rodman engaged twenty-two of the finest equipages in Paris to call for them. The decorations of the dining room, we are told, were sumptuously beautiful, and the air was cooled by luminous fountains sputtering a spray radiant as many colored jewels over crystalline masses of ice. The dishes were prepared regardless of cost, of appetite and of human capacity to eat. Each guest was served with a whole leg of mutton, a whole salmon, a truffled fowl, a basket of peaches and a double magnum of champagne, besides several bottles of other wines of the highest and fabulous cost. At the close of the dinner a silken grabbag was passed around and each guest drew from it a souvenir, such as an emerald pin, ruby links, pearl studs or a golden cigarette-holder gemmed with diamonds.

Taken altogether the feast was a remarkable example of the grossest form of "going the whole hog." It was an attempt to dazzle Paris by a display of wealth and lavishness, but the result was simply to disgust Americans. The futility of the thing is evident from the fact that some of the guests

were members of the Rothschild family, who could buy out the Wanamakers any day, but who would never think of showing their greatness by trying to eat a leg of mutton, a salmon, a chicken and a basket of peaches, and washing the mixture down with a gallon of champagne.

A SUGGESTION.

There was complaint in St. Paul lately about the impurity of the water supplied to the citizens. It had a bad taste, a disagreeable smell, and appeared to be full of impurities. It was a mystery to the authorities how the water came to be in that condition. The supply, they knew, at the fountain head was pure, and they could not understand how it became impure when it reached the taps. It was found on examination that there was a fungous growth of vegetable matter in the pipes. The pipes were thoroughly flushed and cleansed by forcing hot steam through them. After this had been done the water became sweet, and the impurities disappeared.

A MISTAKEN VIEW.

"Teach your children," wrote poor Rowbotham to his friend when on the point of giving up in despair the struggle for existence, "that wealth is the greatest good, for it buys everything." Is what the unfortunate man in the bitterness of his heart and from the depth of despair, wrote, true? Many, no doubt, believe that it is. They believe that the first and the most important lesson that we should teach our children is to get money. They believe that wealth is the greatest good and that poverty is the greatest evil. This is the gospel of mammon epitomized, but is it the gospel of Christ or is it the gospel of common sense? Can wealth buy everything? Can it even buy the things which men and women of all ranks and conditions deem most precious in this world? Can it buy a sound constitution? Is there a market price for health? What are the quotations for sound lungs and for digestive organs in good working condition? Are nervous systems that can stand wear and tear to be had in any market or for any price? To be bought for ourselves and our children is not to be bought with a price in dollars and cents. And health of mind and health of body is the greatest blessing that man, woman or child can possess. Here we find at the outset that Rowbotham's philosophy and the philosophy of millions of others is not sound.

Can peace of mind, another great blessing, be purchased with money? Those who are struggling to get rich do not possess quiet minds. Their lives are full of cares and anxieties and worries of many kinds, and they often feel the pangs and humiliations of disappointment. Are those who have attained wealth better off in this respect? Does their money buy for them the peace which passeth all understanding, and are they, on the whole, more contented and happy than their poorer neighbors? They do not say so. How often have millionaires—men who could buy every comfort and every luxury that is to be purchased with money—been heard to say that the happiest time of their lives was when they had not one dollar to rub against another; when they in their younger days were working hard for small pay! Did those men deceive themselves or were they telling the simple truth? We believe that they were honestly stating their experience. When they were young they possessed a power of enjoyment that money could not buy and that the riches they had accumulated did not help them to retain it. It passed away with their youth, which also left them in spite of all that money could do to keep it a little longer. Here again we find there are many things, and those of inestimable value to men and women, that wealth cannot buy. Burns said some very good things on this subject as he did on many others. His poem, The Two Dogs, teaches a lesson on the vanity of riches and the compensations of poverty that it would be well that many of us in these days would take to heart. Caesar, the dog who had seen a good deal of high life, says in his companion, the shepherd's collie, who seemed to envy the condition of the rich and fashionable:

Lord, man, were ye but whyles where am I,
The gentles ye wad ne'er envy'm.
It's true they seein' starve nor sweat,
Through widders' could ye stimer's heat;
They're nae sair wark to craze their banes,
And till all aye w' grips and granes;
But human bodies are sic fools,
For a' their colleges and schools,
That when nae real ill perplex them,
They mak onn themselves to vex them;
And aye the less they hae to trust them,
In like proportion less will hurt them.

A country fellow at the plough,
His acre till'd, he's richt enough;
A country girl at her wheel,
She's dizzies done, she's unco weel;
But gentlemen and ladies wark,
Wi' evendown want o' wark are curst.
They loiter, lounge, lank, and lazy;
Though dell hae ails them, yet uneasy;
Their days insipid, dull, and tasteless;
Their nights unquiet, lang, and restless;
And e'en on their sports, their balls and races,
Their gallops through public places,
Their sic parade, sic pomp and art,
The joy can scarcely reach the heart.

Of the poor among whom he has passed his days, the Collie Luth says:
And when they meet wi' sair distressers,
Like Jos o' health or wair o' masters,
He mak wad think, a woe touch lauger,
And they maun starve o' cauld and hunger;
But how it comes I never ken'd ye,
That nae wad wonderfu' contented;
And buttrily chiel, and clever hizzies,
Are bred in sic a way as this.

Scotland's poet had the true philosophy. He knew that wealth could not buy everything, but that happiness and misery, pleasure and pain, are all pretty evenly divided among the sons and daughters of men irrespective of their condition in life or the extent of their possessions.

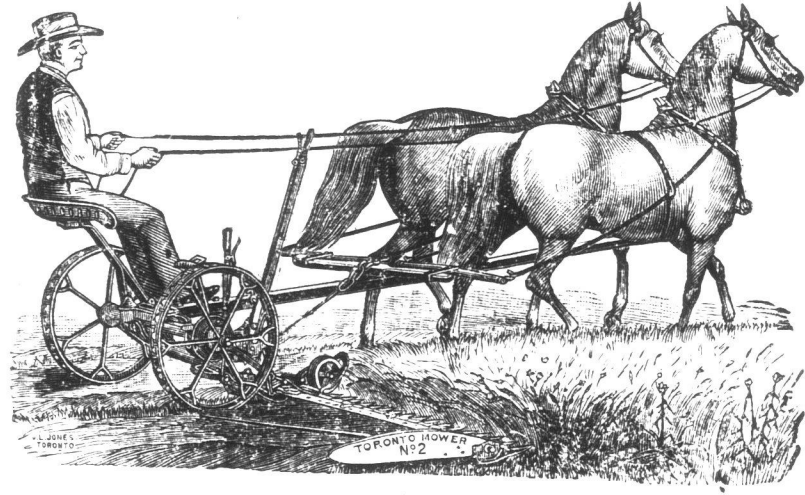
If we say that money cannot buy love, the great sweetener of human existence, many will smile cynically and others will laugh outright. But it is true nevertheless that love, genuine love, cannot be purchased with money. What has the Infant to give for the love that is lavished upon it? It will have to be acknowledged that a



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mother's love is unpurchased and unpurchasable. What about a lover's love, can it not be bought, says the cynic. Not the genuine article. Counterfeits in great numbers are in the market, and so are substitutes which may do well enough when they are not tried severely, but true love is priceless. This is a very old-fashioned doctrine, we admit, but it will be a bad day for the human race when love can be appraised and its value expressed in pounds, shillings and pence. Even Rowbotham, miserable as he was, found that, although he had less than nothing to give in return, love did not fail him. If Rowbotham's mind had been in a healthy condition he would not have written that wealth buys everything, and he would not have killed himself.

LOW PRESSURE.

In San Francisco the water pressure, as it is in this city, is very low. This is an evil which is not likely to be remedied, and no one knows how soon the citizens may suffer great loss for want of sufficient water pressure. It is not pleasant to think of the destruction of property that would ensue if a fire was started in some parts of this city under conditions favorable to the rapid spread of the conflagration. In San Francisco it is proposed to use the salt water of the harbor for extinguishing fires and water-

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THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

French Vintage Threatened by Rain—A Friend of Stambouff Fatally Wounded.

Thanksgiving Pastoral on Defeat of Party Which Threatened the Anglican Church.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Paris despatch to the Times says that the continued rains are causing serious anxiety for the vintage.

The Santiago de Chile correspondent of the Times says that there is general confidence in the new ministry, which is supported by the Balmaceda party.

Seventy American pilgrims arrived at Rome to-night and are at the Hotel Continental.

The rainy season has stopped military operations in Cuba.

It is stated that the Argentine government is considering a project to issue bonds to the amount of £100,000,000 sterling at 4 per cent. to unify the whole Argentine debt.

There will be no sinking fund. It is assumed that the surplus arising from the operation will be devoted to the redemption of the paper currency.

The frontier dispute between the Argentine and Chile has been settled. It was at first feared that this dispute would lead to war between the two countries, and would also include Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador.

The Italian government has approved the appointment of an Italian expert at New York to inspect and analyze the imported Italian wines on demand to declare the exact rate, to seal the casks and to deliver certificates in order to serve as a guarantee to buyers.

The Anglican Bishop of Exeter in a pastoral letter urges special thanksgiving and prayer for the defeat of the party which threatened the church.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, U. S. ambassador, distributed the prizes at the Grammar school at Boston, England, to-day.

The Mayor of Boston presented him with an illuminated address from the corporation. Hon. Mr. Garfit, M.P., proposed the health of President Cleveland, to which Mr. Bayard responded.

He said that the office of President was not only one of great dignity but one of responsibility and anxiety. The President stood in the midst of self-confident and oftentimes violent people, and it took a man such as Mr. Cleveland to govern them.

He closed with a tribute to Mr. Cleveland's record as president.

At a cabinet council held in Constantinople a scheme of reforms, not only for Armenia, but for the whole of the Turkish empire, was decided upon.

The continued hearing of the provincial prohibition appeal before the judicial committee of the privy council to decide whether the power to pass prohibitory liquor legislation belongs to the federal or provincial authorities in Canada, has been adjourned until Tuesday.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. E. L. Newcombe, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, questions touching the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors were also raised.

Miss Sadie Eakins was given a verdict of £1,500 to-day against William Craig Pender, cashier of the Bank of Montreal, N. Y., on the ground of a breach of promise and seduction. After the seduction it appears that Powers revealed to Miss Eakins that he was married, and added that he expected daily to secure a divorce from his wife in London. The next day, however, Powers announced that he was unable to obtain such divorce from his wife. He left Miss Eakins penniless and left for Paris.

The Odessa correspondent of the Daily News says that the St. Petersburg Soviet and Videmont profess to know that Prime Minister Salisbury intends to form a coalition with the triple alliance for the purpose of investing Austria with a plebiscitary mandate for the occupation of Macedonia, including Salonica.

A telegram from Sofia, received at Berlin, states that M. Matakief, an intimate friend of the late M. Stambouff and leader of the Liberal party at Tarrat Bazarjik, Eastern Roumania, has been attacked by an assassin and fatally wounded.

Joseph Thomson, the African traveller, is dead.

The maling house of a Bohemian brewery was burned to-day. Water was scarce and the fire difficult to control. The fire was finally quenched with a damage of a million florins. One workman was killed and two firemen were injured.

The Auchen Haivie colliery, Saltcoats, a town on the bay of Ayr, twenty-four miles southwest of Glasgow, has been flooded. Sixty men have been rescued and fourteen are entombed in the mine, and it is believed that they have perished. There were many narrow escapes on the part of those who succeeded in getting out of the doomed mine in time.

One boy was drowned while venturing into the pit to warn his comrades of the danger. There is a scene of intense excitement at the pit's mouth, where the wives, mothers and families of the entombed miners are gathered, wringing their hands and giving all sorts of manifestations of grief and despair. Many refuse to give up the hope of the imprisoned miners being saved and their agonizing suspense is no less distressing to see than the loud clamor of those who were rescued arrived at the surface in a most exhausted condition, and many were resuscitated only with the greatest labor. One of them says that the water rushed like a mill race through the workings, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that those who were caught could withstand it. One man, who was carrying a brother who had become too much exhausted to make any exertion to save himself was hurled back by the flood that he found himself utterly unable to make any headway with his burden. He was finally forced to put his brother down and proceed alone.

A despatch from Sofia to the Standard says: "The persecution of the widow of M. Stambouff does not abate. The servants are not allowed to leave the house without being arrested, searched and molested as to the doings of the family, and molested unless they agree to quit their service."

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The reply of the Turkish government to the notes of the Powers regarding reforms in Armenia, is not regarded as satisfactory. At the foreign office nothing more than a hollow promise of a proposed scheme for reform in Armenia. The British Mediterranean squadron remains at Bosphorus.

The pilgrim Americans who arrived at Rome yesterday under the leadership of Rev. Dr. William Smith, of the Fathers of Mercy of New York city, will be received by the Pope to-morrow.

King Christian is suffering from a recurrence of catarrh of the bladder. It is hoped

that the attack is not serious, but his illness, in view of his age, is causing much anxiety.

There have been two sensational facts in German politics this week. One was the commencement of a series of campaigns against the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the other was the effort of the latter by the Austrian Premier, Count Goluchowsky, and the consequent estrangement of the two leading statesmen of the allied powers. The Goluchowsky Hohenlohe affair is being carefully cloaked off officially in Berlin as well as in Vienna. It appears that Prince Hohenlohe, soon after arriving at Auesee, had an audience with the Emperor Francis Joseph and, according to an understanding arrived with a friendly letter to Hohenlohe wrote a friendly letter to his new colleague, Prince Goluchowsky, who was at Ischl, near by, asking for a long and confidential conference, and inviting him to his estate at Auesee. The Austrian Premier replied, telling Prince Hohenlohe that he would be glad to see him later on at Vienna, hundreds of miles off. The Chancellor felt that Count Goluchowsky's response was an insult, the conference, therefore, did not occur, and when Count Goluchowsky first met an interview with the Austrian Emperor, tried to make amends for his rudeness by sending a courier to Auesee announcing his coming. Prince Hohenlohe replied that he was going hunting and could not see the count.

The attacks upon Prince Hohenlohe, after a series of insinuations and reproaches, especially from the Agrarian and Radical press, have been simultaneously inaugurated in earnest by the leading Conservative organ, the Krenz Zeitung, and by the Christian Social party mouthpiece, the Vossische Zeitung. The latter has devoted several columns to showing that Prince Hohenlohe is unreliable in his promises, unstable in his policy and untrustworthy, and therefore quite unfit for the position which he occupies. United for the occasion as the beginning of a bitter war on the Chancellor. The situation is similar to that of a year ago, when General von Caprivi was hunted down.

A quarantine against trans-Atlantic cattle, aimed especially against American cattle, will be enforced in Germany on October 1.

The organ of the Russian sympathizers in Sofia suggests that in view of the possible abdication of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Prince George of Greece may be invited to the throne.

There has been a great number of suicides in the army during the past fortnight, and there were three cases of self-destruction in one regiment. In addition, during the manoeuvres of Mannheim, four soldiers were killed by a bullet.

Prince Bismarck is in excellent health just now. He takes daily walks and drives, but Dr. Schweinitz insists upon a plain diet and orders him to avoid excitement and visitors.

The German exports for the past six months shows an increase of 165,000,000 marks compared with the same period of 1894. The increase in sugar alone is 45,300,000 marks.

The Emperor is negotiating for the purchase of the castle of Dwaibsen, on the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, where the Imperial children are spending the summer. The Emperor has not yet completely recovered his health and is still unable to join her, but her condition is not very serious. On his way to England, where he will attend the Cowes regatta, Emperor William will touch at Heligoland in order to see what measures are necessary to keep that tiny rock from crumbling away.

THE NORTHERN COUNTRY.

SEATTLE, Aug. 2.—The steamer Chilkaat from Alaska brought news that the suit involving the ownership of the Bennett mine, in the Silver Bow basin, had been decided by Judge Trout in favor of the Newell Gold Mining Company, a Boston company, which employs who worked on the property under former ownership.

The Bear's Nest mine, on Douglas island, which was recently reported as saluted, is now being surveyed and thoroughly prospecting.

Owing to a break in the pipe that furnishes the main water power to the thirty-stamp mill of the Junco Mining Company, at Silver Bow basin, starting the machinery will be delayed several days. The machinery is all in place ready to commence crushing on a large scale.

Ex-Gov. Swineford has commenced work upon the Lucky Chance and the Turan property is soon to be developed. There are indications of nickel in the Millmore vein.

Willis Thorpe purchased the Takon Consolidated group of mines for \$75,000 at sheriff's sale. This group is considered among the best annual producers of Silver bow basin.

The Topekis recently took to Seattle something over \$15,000 in bullion, a portion of Alaska's contribution to the world's wealth for the month of June.

The Rustler went to Seward City Thursday with the machinery for the Comet mill. The tramway from the Bear mine to the stamps will be dropping by August 15.

One is being taken out of the J. M. & M. Co. mine at the rate of 200 tons a day.

In the neighborhood of Loring, placer diggings have been found on the Stewart river. J. A. McClune, an old Montana mining man, reports having discovered gold in paying quantities in loose gravel, but to drain the place would cost \$10,000. The country is full of quartz, though an assay of samples shipped to San Francisco has not been returned as yet. In the Annette island discoveries the rock is quite rich.

Mr. Peckard and Mr. Seaman have just returned from the Teelin lake country. Teelin lake is also called Atlin lake, and is located forty miles from where the map shows it. Game is abundant and the lakes afford the finest imaginable fishing. In only found one river emptying into the lake, in which they could not get colors on the bars at the mouth of the streams. They only followed up one stream any distance, but located claims there. There is no reason why some rich finds should not be made on Teelin lake, as many old timers have taken out \$40 to \$50 per day on the Teelin, or Hootalinga river, and say that from 25 cents to 50 cents per pan can be found on many of the bars which, however, are worked for only a short time each season, as low water. The gold apparently comes from the mountains around the lake. Teelin lake also drains the west slope of the Caastar mountain, the eastern slope of which has proved immensely rich.

Word was recently received of a man being killed by a bear at Berners Bay. The man was James McDonald, an old-time miner and prospector of Juneau, who with William Price was out prospecting. James McDonald was born in Nova Scotia in 1824, and came to Alaska from Colorado in 1884, from which time he has been engaged in mining and prospecting. He served in the late war, and was a member of the G.A.R.

MISSIONARY MASSACRES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Under instructions from the state department, United States Minister Denby is engaged in investigating the damages sustained by the American missions at Cheong-tu, China, during the riot there. The Chinese government has already given assurance that it will pay a suitable indemnity, and has taken steps to ascertain for itself, through a commission, the extent of the loss sustained for the foreigners.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—Charles McNeil, son of Henry McNeil, merchant, and Mrs. Roche, aged 17, niece of William Roche, M.P.P., eloped last night. They drove to Sackville, twelve miles out, and were married.

CABLE LETTER.

Proposed Antarctic Explorations—Another Royal Wedding in Contemplation—The Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The International Geographical Congress, which closes this evening, developed nothing original save the proposition for Antarctic explorations. The foreign delegates to the congress, generally speaking, are satisfied with the decision to meet in Berlin in 1896, instead of at Washington. Gen. A. W. Greely is, however, grievously disappointed, and attributed the decision of the congress entirely to the attitude of Judge Charles P. Daly, president of the American Geographical Society. At the meeting of the committee, according to General Greely, Judge Daly stated that America was not ready for it.

INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS. The judge, it appears, claimed it would be too hot in Washington, although it was not proposed to hold the congress until late in September. Continuing, General Greely said he was an American and wanted the congress to meet in the United States. Several German members of the committee who have spoken on the subject express wonder at Judge Daly's course. He thinks the work of the present congress will be to much to cement the good feeling between the two continents, and it is interesting to note the growing respect for scientific questions considered from an American standpoint. Gen. Greely's views of Judge Daly's course, however, are not shared by the decision to hold the next meeting of Congress in Berlin.

CONCERNING ROYALTY. The Queen will give two state banquets in the Indian room at Osborne, in honor of the Emperor William of Germany, who will be entertained also by the Prince of Wales on board the royal yacht Osborne. For these entertainments a large quantity of plate has been sent to Osborne from Windsor.

The Princess of Wales is going to Cowes for yachting week and will proceed to Copenhagen and stay with her parents, the King and Queen of Denmark, at Castle Bernstorff.

According to good authority, the marriage of Prince Christian of Denmark, eldest son of Prince Frederick of Denmark, who is the heir apparent to the throne, with the Princess of Wales' daughters will shortly be arranged. The Prince, who was born September 26, 1870, will inherit the greater part of the immense fortune of his mother, Princess Louise, daughter of King Carl XV of Sweden and Norway, who was the richest heiress in Europe when she married Prince Frederick in July, 1869.

During the recent fine weather Queen Victoria was seen taking tea in a charming alcove on the terrace of Osborne, and was observed to be in the best of health. Her Majesty is a great lover of chess and follows the Hastings tournament with great interest. She rarely plays now, but can beat any member of the royal family except her eldest daughter, the ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, who was the greatest player. The Queen was taught to play chess by her husband, the Prince Consort. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who died December 14, 1861.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS. A representative of the Associated Press made inquiries into sensational reports circulating over \$15,000 in prize money, in spite of the fact that their accuracy has been repeatedly denied by persons in authority here, to the effect that the London Athletic Club is hesitating about sending over a team to meet the New York Athletic Club at the latter's request. The Associated Press is authorized to deny the reports which are nothing more than the invention of sensation mongers. There has been some little difficulty regarding the formation of the London Athletic Club team, but this has been a question raised which would in any way suggest that the English athletes intend to withdraw from the agreement to meet the Americans. The only difference of opinion was one which prevailed respecting the men to be selected. The home team objected to men such as Irish athletes being included, and contended that all members of the London Athletic Club team should be Englishmen of some social standing. A meeting of the committee of the London Athletic Club was then held and a lively discussion took place, during which it was claimed that the New York Athletic Club is recruiting outside New York such men as Tom O'Connor, Jewett and Crim. In order to meet the London Athletic Club it was decided to include in the London Athletic Club's team the best men obtainable in the various branches of athletics, no matter what their position in life, and that it is all that there was to be considered, whether or not a meeting would be brought about. There was never any doubt in the matter.

RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN secretary of state for the colonies, has written an important letter to a friend in the Imperial Federation. Mr. Chamberlain said he had taken office with a heavy load of objects, first to see whether something could be done to "bring the self-governing colonies and ourselves closer together; second, to attempt to develop the resources of the colonies in colonies would especially be made to increase trade between them and the mother country.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Victoria Wins a Sweeping Victory Over the Vancouver Cricket Team.

Progress of the Tennis Tournament—The Bicycle and Yacht Races Yesterday.

The Victoria Cricket Club administered a crushing defeat to Vancouver yesterday at the Caledonia ground before the largest and most appreciative gathering that ever witnessed a cricket match in British Columbia. By an innings and 42 runs they proved that their previous victory at Brookton Point on June 29 last was gained on its merits, and it only remains for them to defeat the United Navy to stamp this season's team of the V. C. C. as the best that has ever played the English national game in the Northwest. Pooley took the toss and Saunders, the batsman, sent the batsmen to the bowling of Wallis and A. Deane to Deane to bowler. The batsmen were not very successful, and though runs came slowly, the bowling being well on the spot, the score was taken to 38 before a separation was effected. Wallis bowling Deane off his pads. Sinclair lost his wicket in the same manner shortly afterwards, having made 21 runs in his usually perfect style. After this misfortune came thick and fast to Vancouver, none save Saunders offering any resistance to the bowling of Wallis and A. Deane. The batsmen were carefully carried his bat for 12. Wallis with his last four balls secured three wickets, and just missed doing the hat-trick. Victoria with such a small score against them round 12. Pooley putting together 12 runs before falling to a shooter from Deane. Morley who has scored consistently through the season made 26 by good cricket, and Holt, Wallis, Drake, Ward and Fox all made double figures. The last hit on the leg for 6. far over an adjoining residence. The innings of the day, however, was that of Captain Barnes, who, going in second wicket down, carried out his bat for a magnificent play 64. Amongst his hits were two 6's and five 3's, and though he gave a hard chance to Frigg when he had made 25, his long run was a very sound exhibition of cricket. If he erred at all it was in being too careful, but this is a fault which many batsmen would do well to imitate. The Vancouver bowling was never really dangerous, but their fielding was wonderfully fine. Frigg especially doing a lot of good work in the long field, saving many hits from reaching the boundary. Saunders' wicket-keeping was as usual really perfect, extras cutting a very small total of 128 runs behind him, but not an easy task in their second innings, and though they made an excellent beginning, the first three wickets putting on 54 runs, they fell to pieces at the finish and his colleagues, who were apparently in favor of the decision to hold the next meeting of Congress in Berlin.

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THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

There is a good deal of speculation both as to the nature of the new Imperial Government and as to how it will get on. Is it a coalition or an alliance? and will the dissimilar elements of which it is formed blend together and make a harmonious whole or will it turn out a case of incompatibility both of temper and of principle? It can easily be seen that if the different members of the Cabinet are tenacious of their individual opinions, if they are exacting and in the least disposed to be disagreeable, the Government will be the reverse of a happy family. Forbearance, self-restraint and to a certain extent self-abnegation are virtues which they all, from the Prime Minister downwards, will be required to practise. Mr. Stead, who probably knows as much about the public men of Great Britain as anyone outside the political four hundred, in a lively and interesting character sketch of the members of the new Cabinet in the July number of the Review of Reviews, speaking of the influence which the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain are likely to exercise in the new Cabinet, says that—

"They will be disposed to claim at least an equal voice in all discussions of the Government with those of their Conservative colleagues. It will be well indeed," he goes on to say, "if Mr. Chamberlain can be induced to be contented with this. During the last Conservative Administration Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire exercised from time to time outside the Cabinet an authority which they certainly will not wish to see diminished by their acceptance of direct responsibility."

"There will spring from this of necessity a certain duality of mind in the Cabinet which can hardly be a source of strength, which may be an element of weakness, and which possibly may result before long in disruption. Of only one thing we can be sure, and that is, as long as the new Cabinet persists in the negative policy of simply putting a veto on Home Rule it will have no difficulty in keeping together. But the more Home Rule recedes into the background, the more difficult will it be for Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour to walk hand in hand. The union of the Unionists has indeed no other basis than this:—as all Irishmen are said to be against the Government whatever it may be, so all Unionists are 'agin' Home Rule whatever may be the meaning of that phrase. But as the imminence of what they regard as the Home Rule danger united them, so when Home Rule recedes into the dim distance, the centrifugal tendency which exists in all composite bodies moving at great velocity through space will assert itself, and we may have a Cabinet that does not know its own mind, because it cannot come to a decision as to which of its two minds is the right one. It may be objected to this that the new Cabinet is a body which, whatever else it may do or refrain from doing, will not move with too great velocity in any direction whatever. The instinct of self-preservation will reinforce the inertia common to all created things, and ministers will recognize as the law of their being that they should either do nothing at all or as little as possible as they go to pieces in the operation."

Very few, we presume, will be inclined to take Mr. Stead as infallible, but those who know anything of British journalism must admit that he is shrewd and that his analysis of the composition of the Government and his forecast as to the course which it will be safe for it to pursue are worthy of as much consideration as those of most journalists. Mr. Stead evidently looks upon Mr. Chamberlain as the disturbing element. It trouble is to come he will most probably be the cause of it. His description of the Radical member of the present Government may not be exactly correct, but it is entertaining. He sees a good deal of resemblance between Lord Randolph Churchill and the present Secretary of State for the Colonies. "Alone," he says, "among Lord Salisbury's colleagues nine years ago Lord Randolph had energy, individuality and ideas. Mr. Chamberlain is equally notable in the present Administration. There is a very strong resemblance between the two men. Both regarded the world from the circle of the crown of their own hats. No other two divided the universe so distinctly into two sections, the I and the not I—the ego and the non ego—and probably no two men agreed more absolutely in believing that the importance of the ego transcended infinitely the rest of the universe. Both found themselves in a position of comparative solitude. No doubt Lord Randolph had his followers as Mr. Chamberlain has his sympathizers, but practically they stood alone each in his own Cabinet."

"Mr. Chamberlain, like Lord Randolph Churchill, regards himself as the statesman who has to save the Cabinet, even against its will, from perishing in the morass of inaction. It is not too much to say that Mr. Chamberlain, like Lord Randolph Churchill, regards himself as the vital soul of the Administration. The other members who are with him in the Cabinet are more or less inert matter, which is without form and void until it has been breathed upon by the creative genius of the member from Birmingham."

Lord Salisbury, it is said, has a pretty good opinion of his own ability, and he is not backward when occasion requires to assert his authority. It is well-known how he sat upon Lord Randolph when his humpishness became inconvenient and, indeed, offensive. He saw, under similar circumstances, treat Mr. Chamberlain in the same

way and with the same result. It may be that Mr. Chamberlain, warned by Lord Randolph's fate, will be more discreet than that unfortunate nobleman, and if he does become truculent will choose a more favorable time to make his "kick."

A NEW INDUSTRY.

A new industry has been started in the state of Oregon. It is an establishment for the utilization of the unnecessary horses of the state. It is well known that there are parts both of Oregon and Washington which are overrun by horses in a semi-wild state, of which no use could be hitherto made. There was no market for them and they devoured grass which was needed for feeding and fattening more profitable stock. Some enterprising business men knowing that horseflesh is in request in some countries as food and also knowing that the fat and bones and hides and hoofs of the animals could all be made use of, devised a scheme for the utilization of the unnecessary horses. They erected a large slaughter house and factory. Between five and six thousand horses were purchased at very low prices. These horses were corralled at the factory and killed. Their flesh was boiled to try out the fat, their bones and the offal of the establishment were converted into a fertilizer, their hides were kept for the tanner, their hams were pickled to be sent to Europe, and the rest of their carcasses were converted into merchantable commodities. It is expected that the herds of cayuses, which have become a nuisance, will in this way give employment to many persons and be made to add to the prosperity of the state.

The processes necessary to utilize the animals are not pretty to look at or indeed agreeable to any of the senses. But, as we all know, the useful and the beautiful do not always go together. The people of the states of Oregon and Washington are to be congratulated upon the prospect of getting rid of what threatened to be a nuisance by some other means than that of wholesale and most unprofitable slaughter.

Nothing is said at the horse-utilizing establishment of eating horse flesh, and the public are informed that not a particle of it is permitted to be taken from the premises on any pretext whatever. This rule, though it may have disappointed some enterprising sausage makers, will make the minds of the citizens of Portland and other cities easy. The horse hams that are preserved are not to be used on this continent. They are to be exported to Europe, where hungry people with lean purses eat them without a qualm. It is to be hoped that the fat is used only as a lubricator and by the manufacturers of soap. It would be a dreadful thing if by any chance any of it found its way to butter factories.

THE SEA SERPENT.

We every now and then hear that the sea serpent is seen by those who go down to the sea in ships. It is unfortunate that this creature makes itself visible in the dull and stupid season when news is scarce. Many people make a rule of treating these sea serpent stories as the impudent inventions of story-telling mariners, and a contemptuous denial of the existence of any such monster as the sea serpent has become an article—to use an Hibernianism—the popular creed. But this scepticism, like a good deal of the scepticism relative to much more important matters, is very far from being an evidence of the superior intelligence of the sceptic. A little inquiry will show that many persons of good character and of more than average intelligence have believed that they have seen the creature which for want of a better name has been called the sea serpent. The animal is said to have made no fewer than 126 appearances at different times and hundreds who saw it have been ready to swear that their eyes had not deceived them. Among others who saw the sea serpent were Captain McQuhae of H. M. S. Dedalus and his crew. It was seen in August, 1848. In a letter to the Admiralty Captain McQuhae described the serpent as being some "sixty feet long, of a dark brown color, with no fins, but something like a mane on the back of its neck." He and his crew saw it plainly as it passed the vessel. In 1849 Captain Hon. George Hope of the English warship Fly reported that in the Gulf of Mexico, "the weather being perfectly calm and the water transparent, he saw plainly visible at the bottom of the Gulf a great sea monster. It had somewhat the appearance of an alligator, only the neck was much longer and instead of legs or feet it had four fan-shaped flappers similar to those on a turtle, the front pair being larger than those behind. Ring stripes were about its body. The monster appeared to be following its prey at the bottom of the sea, its movements being distinctly serpentine."

Here we have the evidence of two officers of the British navy, gentlemen of character and intelligence, as to the existence of the "sea serpent." And not only did they see it but the crews of their vessels saw it also and were ready to corroborate what their commanders had reported regarding the creature.

Detailed descriptions are given by many persons of sea-serpents which they in company with others saw. The creatures were seen in broad daylight when the observers by the aid of glasses had good opportunities of observing them. It seems to us fully to conclude that these persons were all lying or that they had been deceived. Consequently when Capt. Hazard, of the New Hampshire, declared that he and others the other day saw off Falkner's Island, about twelve miles east of New Haven, what he describes as a "mighty snake plowing its way eastward about fifty yards distant," there is no good reason to consider that he was either lying or laboring under a delusion. The pilot and the passengers also saw the creature. Were they all lying or did their eyes deceive them?

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.
- 12 Horses.
- Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
- Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
- Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
- 9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
- 7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, &c.
- Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

We quite agree with the Times that the statements which it makes with regard to the Government "should be investigated." Inquiry generally shows that they are, like the one it published on Wednesday about the rook used in sinking the mattresses at the mouth of the Fraser river, either wholly false or the truth maliciously distorted and mangled. There was not the shadow of an excuse for the false representations which the organ made with respect to the rook. Mr. Gamble could easily be found and he would readily either confirm the story with which the Times had been stuffed or show that it was false from beginning to end. If the word of the organ of the Opposition is not to be depended on with regard to what is happening in this Province and almost in the neighborhood of Victoria, what value is to be placed on its accounts of what is alleged to have happened in distant parts of the Dominion?

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The strike of the Brotherhood of Tailors bids fair to be successful. It is stated that three hundred contractors have yielded to the demands of the workers, and as a result over 6,000 of the 17,000 strikers will resume work before Sunday next. The bosses have signed the brotherhood agreement and given the required bonds that they would faithfully observe the terms of the compact. Nearly 1,000 of the 6,000 of the Brooklyn and Brownsville divisions of the brotherhood have returned to their labor. According to reports received at Wallhalla hall the Newark brotherhood, numbering 1,200 strong, are fast returning to work.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 1.—During the session of the Supreme Court of Independent Foresters to-day, Dr. John McConnell, a delegate from Toronto, died suddenly soon after leaving the meeting. The body was found in the lavatory on the floor.

A large stable and shed belonging to Lord Aberdeen, on the Coldstream rancho, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, caused by a lamp explosion. Two horses were burned. The loss is about \$4,000, covered by insurance.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

TO FIND GOLD.

Where the Valuable Metal Is To be Expected and Looked for.

Valuable Suggestions for the Prospector of Base as well as Precious Ores.

(By H. S. Osborn, LL.D.)

In studying the geologic aspect of this subject and making the practical application of our knowledge to the search, we may state that the original position of gold must have been in great depths. From these depths it has been brought up by the upheaval of the granitic rocks, and, perhaps, along with basaltic and other intrusions shot up from immense depths. In the course of ages the attrition and breaking down of these higher or uplifted levels and the long continued floods, rains, and the waves of ancient oceans and other disintegrating forces which produced the sedimentary rocks, at the same time liberated the gold which was incapable of decomposition. The gold thus found new and varied resting places in the sedimentary rocks of various ages and in all the conditions which the surface might assume.

The quartz rocks are neither igneous nor sedimentary, but are supposed to have been in liquid form as solutions of silica, which, during long periods of time gradually deposited the siliceous matter which they contained, the water disappearing by evaporation or absorption.

Frequently, cellular quartz has been found with gold within the cells, the material which surrounded the gold having become decomposed, and thus releasing the undecomposed gold, the latter is found in the cells of the quartz.

Gold, therefore, is to be expected and looked for in granitic regions and in those rocks and from those gravels and sands which owe their origin to such regions. It requires much judgment, general exploration and knowledge of the region before the prospector can, with probability, expect to meet with gold, or before he should begin the search. But with a full knowledge of the geologic condition of the country and acting in accordance with the above facts, the prospector will soon come upon traces of gold if any exist.

Beside the general instruction given

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley.

The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

above, considerable study should be given to the peculiar and seeming irregular deposits of gold where it does not appear to have been washed down from any higher levels. For instance, in California and some other districts free gold has been found in drifts and sands in the beds of streams which have not only been filled up, but have been buried under regions of sandstone or other rocks, but the whole country apparently has been raised, or the surrounding region has sunk so as not to show any very considerable elevations beyond where the gold deposits have been formed. But even in this case the general rule has been shown to be correct, for these deposits have been proved to be in the beds or channels of ancient rivers, which had either dried up or overflowed by vast eruptions of lava or basalt, and again by floods bringing new soil and creating sedimentary rock, or the country has been raised, or subsidence of a great extent of land has taken place. In many cases, however, no subsidence has occurred, but only overflow and filling up through ages, and the actual sources still remain elevated.

Such events as we have just described, do not transpire without leaving, in some parts, traces or features of material, which, to the practiced eye of a skilful prospector, are evidences of some such improvements and changes, and he may proceed to make a successful opening only after he has carefully examined a large tract of country, for it is from extended survey that he may the more readily detect the relation of superficial parts to the greater depths of even small areas.

These rocks which lie more immediately over the granites and which, although they owe their origin to a sedimentary condition, have been subjected to heat and heated waters, as is supposed, we have called metamorphic rocks." But they have been, probably, first formed from the disintegrating of the most ancient rocks and have brought with them fragments of gold. These metamorphic rocks have been changed from ordinary sedimentary rock by the action of heat and by pressure, and the influence of such treatment may be suspected by their appearance as crystalline in their composition, that is, the fine grains which compose them, as well as the larger grains, are angular, whereas the materials of purely sedimentary rocks are fine and without angular shape. The larger part of granite is supposed to have been metamorphic or changed, as the word means, or "altered," merely by the action of heat into a crystalline form or mass.

The igneous rocks are those whose forms are due to having been melted and driven to the surface through fissures in the overlying rocks. They are variously composed of felspar, hornblende, little quartz, with comparatively small proportions of other substances, and are called by various names according to the composition. The metamorphic granite contains quartz, felspar, and mica, the igneous granite contains little or no quartz. Syenite-granite contains hornblende in place of mica. Sometimes the mica is very black, as hornblende is, and in that case may be distinguished from the latter by its more easy cleavage, as we have shown, under a sharp penknife; this black mica is the kind that is described as biotite. There is a syenite which contains no quartz called hypoxenite. These rocks are not the original home of gold, but at present it is very largely in these metamorphic rocks that the most paying gold is to be found, more especially in the quartz veins which have intersected these rocks. One, therefore, of the most important studies of the prospector is to acquire himself familiarly with the appearance, the locations, and the departures of these metamorphic rocks. In many places where the alluvial gold, derived from the gold-bearing gravels, has almost ceased to be worth working, there still remain sources undiscovered, and these sources may probably be traced back even yet to some out-crop or to some ancient elevation now being subsided.

The above remarks are applicable to explorations for other metallic ores than gold. They apply to silver, and especially to tin ore, and with some modifications to copper ore, and also to molybdenum.—Western Mining World.



North Victoria Electoral District.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with clause 8, sub-section (1), of the "Qualification and Registration of Voters' Act, 1876," I shall on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1895, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining any or all objections against the retention of any names on the Register of Voters. Such Court will be open at 12 o'clock noon, at Rogers', Fullerton Harbour.

JOHN NEWBIGGING,
Collector,
Sidney, B.C., May 31st, 1895.

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MEETINGS AT AGASSIZ.

What Was Done by the British Columbia Farmers and Fruit Growers in Convention.

Insect Pests and the Best Way to Deal With Them—Must Spray.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) AGASSIZ, B.C., Aug. 2.—The fruit growers met this morning, Lieut. Governor Dawdney in the chair. Instructive lectures were delivered by Prof. Fletcher, government entomologist; Prof. Saunders, experimental farm director; Prof. Sharp, director of the Agassiz experimental farm; Mr. R. M. Palmer, fruit inspector; Mr. Henry, president of the Fruit Growers' Association; and others. In the afternoon the experimental farm was visited by the delegates, and the way of spraying fruit trees was practically illustrated.

The hop growers of British Columbia met at Agassiz last night and arranged for mutual benefit. A. St. G. Hammerly was elected president; and W. Hulbert, Chilliwack, secretary. The hop growers will unite in all their shipments, which are made over the C. P. R., thus greatly reducing rates. It was further decided to pay pickers the uniform price of 75 and 60 cents a box, according to the different kinds of hops. At a future meeting an effort will be made to fix prices for the province.

AGASSIZ, Aug. 1.—The following were among those present at the farmers' convention which opened at Agassiz to-day: Lieut. Governor Dawdney, Hon. Col. Baker, Prof. Saunders, director of experimental farms, Prof. Fletcher, government entomologist, J. T. Siah, J. McRae, Capt. Moore, John Wilson and John Burckett, of Agassiz; A. H. B. McGowan, Major Mather, M.P.P.; W. H. Ladner and E. Hutchinson, Ladners; T. J. Trapp, Cunningham and T. B. Pearson, Westminster; T. G. Earle, Lytton; Dr. Milne, R. H. Palmer, H. Bostock, J. H. Falconer, John Lamberton and E. Layritz, Victoria; H. Kipp, A. A. Cayley, A. Crickbank, E. A. Wells and J. O. Arnould, Chilliwack; J. T. MacInroy, Victoria; A. St. G. Hammerly, Vancouver; J. H. Wheatman, G. Hadwen, J. C. Harris and R. Musgrave, Duncan; Major Hornby, Esq.

In opening the convention, Prof. Sharp, among other things said that he attributed the presence of so many interested people in part to the interest taken in the proceedings by the ladies, who insisted upon attending, and their husbands had come to take care of them, so they said. Prof. Sharp was followed by Lieut. Governor Dawdney, who said that without land and agriculture no country could do very much. He was pleased at the prospects of agriculture in the province. They had far more land under cultivation than most people thought. He attributed the non-attendance of a great many to the fact that they had suffered by the floods and were obliged to stay at home to protect their crops. The prospects, he thought, were now brighter than for many years. He dealt at length with the care required in raising fruit and roots, and after they had been raised in packing and shipping them properly. They had an inexhaustible market for fruit on the other side of the mountains. There were in this province millions of acres of suitable land for cultivation, so that no one need be discouraged there not being room. He assured them that present that as long as he was at the head of the government the experimental farm would be encouraged. He considered it a very great good to the province.

Mr. Hutchinson, president of the Central Farmers' Institute, read an address in which he referred to the pleasure and independence of a farmers life, and postulated pleasure the happiness to be got out of existence on the farm. If the farmer belongs to a country where agricultural colleges or farmers' institutes thrive they require no assistance from the government. Agriculture, horticulture and dairying were making rapid advances in this province, and he was glad to see farmers uniting for their mutual benefit.

Hon. Col. Baker said he was pleased to hear that the farmers required no assistance from the government and were proud to be independent. Earning required abundance of good lands, easy access to the market and a plentiful supply of labor and capital. British Columbia had an abundance of good land. It is a country of magnificent areas, having fully 20,000,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture. Survey parties are frequently finding new tracts of land. Last week 15,000 acres of land had been discovered suitable for settlement at the head of Quatsino Sound. The province can grow almost all kinds of roots and cereals, and as for fruit, the higher the altitude the better it was. We had plenty of altitude. As for our transportation facilities, our coast seaboard places us in touch with all the markets of the world. We are now importing three-fourths of all the food we use. Our mining industry is advancing with grand strides, and our population must grow and produce a larger market. To the south we have the people of the United States, and across the ocean the Orient, with its millions of people. With our population constantly growing we shall have abundance of capital and labor. Col. Baker felicitously referred to the blessings of having a parental government, which had provided the farmers of the valley with seed in the nick of time and enabled them to tide over a grave crisis. The people of the province owed an immense debt of gratitude to scientific researches, which had resulted in such wonderful discoveries, not only in the line of fruit growing but in all other branches. Col. Baker made some very interesting remarks on light and atoms, the circulation of the human blood and minute insect life, the last being grafted into a reference to the fruit pests. He referred in complimentary terms to the zeal and skillful labors of Deputy Minister Anderson, whose assistance to the farmers had been of immense benefit. Col. Baker advised the farmers to persevere, work and study, so that when they came at last to lie down to that rest which all must come to, they would leave a rich inheritance to their sons.

Prof. Saunders said he had visited British Columbia ten times, but never before had an opportunity to address so many farmers at one time. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the hay and oat crop of the Delta. It was one of the best countries in the world for dairying. One dairy had been started and many others he hoped would start before long. He thought that British Columbia before many years would make her own butter and cheese and have a margin for export. The farmer is a man of fact. He sows his seed, and if he does his part nature will help him and he will come out on the winning side. In British Columbia, in the dyked or Delta lands, they

had lands richer than the prairies of the great west. By actual analyses the alluvial soil of British Columbia is far richer than any soil in Europe and immeasurably abundantly provided with nitrogen and potash. The beach land is also well up to the average of good land. The soil in Chilliwack was found to be richer than the experimental farm soil by the average. Thus, throughout the province the land is suitable for all kinds of crops. Soil may, he said, be added to by potash, and the potash will be retained and give itself up gradually to the plants. On the fragments have to be added, such as nitrogen and phosphoric acid. By chart Prof. Saunders illustrated and explained the value of fertilizers on the different crops and the proportions of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid required by each particular crop. Every year some fertilizer should be added to the land to take the place of the richness removed by the harvested crop. Animal fertilizers were also explained. The excreta of poultry was the most valuable, then came sheep and horses, cows being the last. Fresh manure taken as quickly as possible from the barn is better than rotted manure, for one reason, because the liquid portion does not evaporate. Bran and cotton seed meal added to the usual food increases the richness of the manure. A scientific discussion followed as to the process nature adopted to feed the soil with nitrogen. The scientific use of potash and phosphoric acid was also explained, and the manner of obtaining and utilizing, were fully explained. After minutely explaining the difference between poor and rich soil, Prof. Saunders again referred to the warm rich soil of this province that reaches the soil so admirably. The soil was particularly good, and he would say to every intelligent farmer that if he carefully tended his farm, if he did his part well, nature would do hers, and there would be nothing to fear as to results.

Mr. Burckett, who was in the chair, said that farming that existed when he first came to the province. People preferred ranching or bought canned milk. All that was improving. In the upper country there were fewer fruit pests, and the farmers should, he thought, go into fruit raising. He argued that more attention be paid to fruit raising. Irrigation was very badly needed, however, and it was expensive. Col. Baker had said he was glad the farmers did not want help. They wanted to help themselves. If they could assist the farmers to irrigate land, now idle, would become valuable. If they could get canneries up country to can vegetables and fruit they might send canned goods as far as Winnipeg in competition with the Ontario market. He thought the best case last winter, that hereafter British Columbia would be able to supply all the cattle required for home consumption. Sheep in the upper country did not thrive. Enough sheep were raised to grow and grow again, and therefore efforts had been made to keep sheep out of the country. Major Mather said that as a representative of the farmers he asked the government for the same attention the farmers of the other provinces had received. The Dominion government should instruct them in dairying. In Victoria at one time farmers got 35 cents for their butter, now they can hardly get rid of it at any price. Firms make more money selling creamery butter, as they cannot sell dairy. They must go into creamery butter making, but the government must help them as they have done in the other provinces. The British Columbia farmers should have scientific instruction and assistance in their own dairies. It is the fault of farmers all over the world that they will not band together for their own good. It is the same in British Columbia. He asked farmers to remember that those who were sent to Ottawa should be obliged to promise that they will use their influence to have the government aid the farmers of British Columbia as in other provinces. Now that Col. Baker was here, he should be asked to use his influence in the same direction. He believed the board of horticulture had done great good in producing good fruit and preventing the pests from elsewhere getting into the province. As to agriculture, the cultivation of the soil and scientific cultivation were necessary. Most farmers in this country were not so much lazy as ignorant, and Prof. Saunders' scientific instructions should be reiterated over and over again.

Mr. Trapp, president of the British Columbia Agricultural society, referred to the independence of the farmers, who he thought should be independent and not expect aid from Ottawa. He wanted to say that those connected with the government spoke in the interest of the farmers everywhere, and not in the interest of their government. He wished to bear testimony to that. He thought creamery butter ought to be manufactured in British Columbia. Home made butter cannot be sold in Victoria to-day because it comes in better condition from Manitoba and San Francisco than it does from the country portions of this province. He was sure the coming year in Victoria would teach the farmers valuable lessons. He was pleased to testify to the good work that the Dominion government was doing for the farmers.

Mr. Trapp, as president of the Royal City Agricultural Society, said that if what was preached to-night was practiced they would all have vastly improved farms and much larger people. Mr. Trapp put in a word in favor of the coming Westminster show. He said he felt sure the crops were never better in British Columbia than now, and he hoped for fair weather to harvest them. The small fruits this year brought nine cents a pound. In other years they had gone to ten cents. This is due entirely to the efforts of the Dominion government, which deserved great praise. He was of opinion that the farmers tried to cultivate too much land. They should work harder and on smaller areas. He invited all present to attend the fair to be given at Westminster. The Governor General would be present.

After a vote of thanks to the Lieutenant Governor for acting as chairman the meeting adjourned.

It may be said that Falconer's exhibit of jams and jellies was much admired by those who attended the convention.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association convened at Agassiz on Friday morning. His Honor Lieutenant Governor Dawdney presided.

Mr. Fletcher, government entomologist, was the first speaker called upon. After referring to the suitable climate and soil of British Columbia for fruit growing, he said that in the Upper Country he had seen fruit trees less affected by pests than any tree in America. He had not visited other sections of the country. He had heard that in some places the crops were badly affected by the pest of the fruit. He had seen reports of British Columbia fruit culture in other parts of the world as bad as this province. A specimen of the San Jose scale, which he had brought from British Columbia, had been sent him. He visited the section from which the scale was said to have been taken, and he was happy to say that he had found no trace of the scale, and as far as he could find out, the San Jose scale in a living condition was

not in evidence in the province at all. (Applause.) He remarked that something he had heard at yesterday's meeting reminded him that his title was a long and high sounding one; but he preferred to take the name of a common man. He called in detail to the "black spot" and the "potato rot." These diseases could be controlled in British Columbia to a paying extent, as at present large proportions of crops are destroyed by them. There were 100 to 125 pests that attack the crops in Canada, and the effect of these pests might be reduced 95 per cent. The treatment for the green aphid, which attacks apple trees having been explained, he continued: The fact had been mentioned that in different countries the treatment of pests must be different; that the same results could not be obtained in British Columbia on plants that were obtained in Europe or even Ontario. Entomology cannot account for this but the fact is apparent. The remedy in British Columbia for "green aphid" is soap and tobacco or quassia. At present tobacco is easily obtained, and when that is not available the bug is to be destroyed by growth. It is not known why quassia kills insects.

Detailed and very instructive remarks were made by Prof. Fletcher on insects and their treatment. The insects that he mentioned, and the shapes and nature of the mouth of insects. Some insects have jaws, and others such with a tube-shaped mouth; these are the true bugs. A mistake that people in Ontario make is to call nearly all animals smaller than a mouse insects. The insects that he mentioned were according to the kind of mouth insects have. Paris green was a simple and very effective remedy for plants. It might be mixed with wood ashes as a dilutant, and used on the leaves of plants. One pound of paris green, one pound of fresh lime, and 200 gallons of water is the best mixture. The formula should be accurate—very accurate—it should not be added to or taken from. Three men experimenting with potato rot, the results of which had been so remarkable that they thought it their duty to give the information obtained to all the farmers in the country. It was so with spraying. Everyone should have a nozzle. A description of the different nozzles for spraying was given, and fruit growers were warned not to get a cheap nozzle, but the Riley Cyclone nozzle, or one invented after the same plan. Liquid through a nozzle should be mist, not a spray. The mist should be inhaled in her distribution of dust. The British Columbia government was publishing the very best colonial agricultural report ever published in any colony, and the farmers should be interested in it. It was doing great good to the province. The agricultural report to the B. C. legislature was just what it should be. Prof. Fletcher spoke highly of the usefulness of Deputy Minister Anderson, his ability and energy. British Columbia had possibilities for growing fruit that made everyone marvel that visited here.

Prof. Macdonald had been called a lunatic because he said many years ago that the Northwest would be a great wheat country, and the farmers of the Northwest were growing there as great in the wheat countries elsewhere. In British Columbia the indications are of a country that can produce some crops that cannot be equalled in the Northwest. He was so impressed with the Columbia as a fruit country and a country that had so many other natural advantages that he would like to live here for the rest of his life. (Applause.)

In answer to Prof. Fletcher said he could find no trace of "codling moth" in British Columbia, and referred to the government's attempts to keep codling moths out of the orchards of the province, justifying the measures as accomplishing this desire, and speaking of them as wise and necessary.

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question is that of transport. The fruit could be taken to the mining towns which are constantly growing in population. He strongly approved of canneries being started. The quartz mines were lasting, and we were prepared to take the place of the Yankees in supplying our interior markets with fruit and vegetables. Irrigation is badly wanted in the Upper Country, and he thought the Canadian government who hold the land for and for sale there should help them irrigate. The provincial government should not be asked. The Upper Country fruit beats the California fruit. Oregon apples should never come into this country.

Prof. Sharp, of the provincial experimental farm, gave a list of the fruits best adapted to British Columbia. Apples, early, the "Yellow Transparent"; late—the "Wendland" and the "Ribstone Pippin"; still later—the "Baldwin" and the "Stark," and the "Salome" Pears. The "Russet" pear had turned out best at this early stage of his experiments. Eighty or ninety varieties have not yet fruited, but he would recommend the "Bartlett" and the "Hardy." He advised no one to go into peaches as a business. The "Victoria" and the "Columbia" were the best. Last year "our last" affected the peaches. They were sprayed and this year there is no "our last." Plums—One of the best plums is the "Gueli," another is the "Victoria." It is harder to grow. The "American" and the "Hudson river" plums are also fine plums and prolific growers. The "Niagara," "Yellow Egg" and "Grand Duke," he would recommend, and for smaller plums the "Washington" and "Canaan" are good producers and of good quality. Apricots are also very profitable to grow. Among cherries the "Cumberland" is a free producer and a fine cherry; also "Late Red" the "Blue Republic" and the "Royal Ann."

Among raspberries the "Warfield" is the best. The "Wilson" is also very prolific and fine when well fertilized. The "Wilson" is best for shipping. Fifty varieties had been tested. Of raspberries for home use Dr. Hogg and Joseph Hooker are the best. The "Early King" and "Hooker" are the best. For a yellow berry the "Golden Queen" is the best. The "Taylor" and the "Erie" are the best. The "Taylor" is the best. The "Erie" is the best. The "Taylor" is the best. The "Erie" is the best.

In answer to a question Prof. Sharp said the "Duchess of Oldenburg" was a very fine early apple. For baking the "Jersey Seedling" was the best. English fibrets had done very well and are a better nut than are imported to the province. The fibrets should be cultivated. Figs did not mature satisfactorily and would not be profitable. Our best markets in the Northwest are the cities, but at the smaller stations. The cities are glutted almost every year.

In answering the question box Prof. Sharp said the Golden Drop prune or the French prune Petite are prolific bearers. Prof. Saunders spoke of the Agassiz experimental farm. It was established six years ago, and Prof. Sharp's work was worthy of the highest commendation. There were 1,800 varieties of fruit on the farm, and the farmers were doing great good to the province. He warned those present against dishonest tree agents, and said the experimental farm would aid them in intelligently avoiding being deceived. He spoke highly of the ability and energy of Prof. Sharp who had done so much for them in an admirable way. His reports were invaluable and should be carefully read by everyone. The Agassiz farm is the largest test orchard for fruits in the world, and before Prof. Saunders a few yards apart. It was enough for the Agassiz fruit exhibit.

Mr. R. M. Palmer, fruit inspector, said that after his trip through the Upper Country he was convinced that the possibilities of fruit growing in this province were not sufficient appreciated. He found the bench land the best for fruit growing. Large tracts of land in the Upper Country could be brought under cultivation without expensive irrigation. In Kamloops there was a wonderful development of fruit. The Salmon River district should be developed. In that section, as in other sections of the Upper Country, there is an entire absence of fungus growth. Fruit growers should be urged to unite in shipping. We need a central shipping association.

Mr. Henry Kipp, Chilliwack, said that he wished to refer to a statement of Prof. Saunders that the Chilliwack soil was not as good as Agassiz soil. The soil, he thought, was different a few yards apart. As for Agassiz, he would call it a gravel bed, and Prof. Sharp deserved all the more credit for what he had done with that gravel bed. Another sample of Chilliwack soil would be sent to Ottawa from his own farm to be tested. Mr. Kipp spoke highly of British Columbia, where he had farmed for thirty years, and thought there was a great future for the farmers of the province. He urged that the farmers present to encourage with all their might the Dominion government to give them the best means of getting rid of this pest. It was claimed that the Indians' orchards had been neglected and were a breeding ground for all pests.

Mr. Anderson said that if the instructions were carried out and the hops were properly sprayed the aphid would disappear. Mr. Hulbert said this was expensive, and it was the plums that should be attended to. The matter was referred to the Horticultural society.

Mr. Fletcher said that the hop aphid laid their eggs on plum trees in autumn. These winged individuals sprang up and flew to the hops. The females go on producing without stopping, and not winged both males and females fly back to the plum and the female lays the eggs on the plum tree. Detailed reports are given as to how to get rid of the aphid in the B. C. pamphlet. Prof. Fletcher would say in conclusion that the watchword of fruit growers should be "Let us spray."

The next meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association will be held at Westminster.

The dairymen convened at 8:30 on Thursday evening. Mr. Anderson, the deputy minister of agriculture, presided. A telegram of regret for inability to attend was received from Chief Justice Davis. Mr. Anderson's address was as follows: Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The subject of the farming population of the province, and one that I am glad to say is attracting some attention at the hands of our farmers. It is a subject, however, of great magnitude and importance, and should de-

mand much more attention than it does. Co-operation is most necessary for the welfare and advancement of a community; it is the working together of its members, by which each contributes his share to the general good, and by this means acquires a power and influence which it is impossible for individuals to obtain. Reports from the Department of Agriculture, from all parts of the province, show the inability of the farmer to obtain remunerative prices from the dealer, and often to sell his produce at all.

A man engages in business to make money, therefore if he can deal in imported articles with greater advantage to himself, he will do so, but if you can show him that he can deal more profitably in your products, then he will buy from you. How is this desirable end to be attained? You have tried individualism for a long time and are no nearer your object to-day than ever. By co-operation alone can you ever hope to successfully compete with imported products.

The product of British Columbia are very often of an inferior description and are placed upon the market in an unattractive manner. I ask you whether the stretched apology of British Columbia but often offered for sale would find a place on your counters if your own dealers, the fruit which is also sent to the market is not graded nor packed, but dumped into boxes or barrels of every description. A great deal of excellent butter is manufactured, but the poor quality of some serves to depreciate the whole. This also applies to fruit.

A dealer prefers to buy creamery butter from Manitoba and fruit from California. The obvious remedy for this state of affairs is co-operation. By co-operation creameries, and cheese factories, cold storage houses, and co-operative societies of all kinds, dairymen will be able to produce uniform grades of butter or cheese at a lower cost, stock raisers will be able to kill and store their cattle at a time when they are in their prime and not be obliged to winter them or dispose of them at a sacrifice. Fruit men will be able to obtain uniform sized packages at reasonable rates, and if necessary co-operation could be extended to packing and shipping.

Co-operation, if you choose, can make you independent of the middle man by your having agents to dispose of your produce. Thus you will be brought in more direct communication with the consumer, your suitable rates in freights, and by keeping yourselves acquainted with the markets so as to place your products to the greatest advantage. The small producer will have the same show as the larger one.

Many difficulties exist in the way of carrying such a scheme into practice, but if there are overcome elsewhere, there is no reason why they should not be overcome here. Jealousy is the most serious factor against co-operation in this province. Co-operation is thriving in Australia and New Zealand and in the Eastern part of the Dominion.

In Australia, three years ago, scarcely enough fruit and dairy articles were produced for their own wants; now they export in vast quantities under the beneficent influence of co-operation. And as for Ontario, her numerous dairies and cheese factories tell the tale. Her success at Chicago is another indication of the good results of co-operation.

In British Columbia we are exceptionally well situated for markets outside the province. The Northwest, the Orient, Australia, and particularly our own markets—markets we can always depend upon for our surplus production when it comes. At present, however, we may only think of supplying our own wants.

For the encouragement of dairying, acts were passed at the last session of the legislature for the inexpensive incorporation of dairying associations, and for protection against fraud in milk vending. Let me express the hope that advantage will be taken of these and similar enactments, and that ere long we may see the farming population of the different parts of the province co-operating for the general good.

He concluded by asking you to bear in mind that the duties of a representative of the province were not sufficient appreciated. He found the bench land the best for fruit growing. Large tracts of land in the Upper Country could be brought under cultivation without expensive irrigation. In Kamloops there was a wonderful development of fruit. The Salmon River district should be developed. In that section, as in other sections of the Upper Country, there is an entire absence of fungus growth. Fruit growers should be urged to unite in shipping. We need a central shipping association.

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893,000; 1890, \$9,372,000; 1894, \$15,488,000. Dairying was profitable for many reasons. The value of dairy farms did not depreciate. The dairymen were able to enrich his soil very readily. One reason that the export trade developed so quickly is because exporting dairymen kept the quality of their export up. The cheese exported from the United States is not as uniform as that exported from Canada and sold accordingly. Canada exports twenty-five per cent more cheese than the United States, and we have to buy the trade from them by our enterprise. Canada supplies fifty per cent of all the cheese that Great Britain consumes, while we do not export five per cent of their butter. Winter dairying is now common in Canada and it brings a high price. The experiment of winter creameries was tried in Woodstock and Mount Egin at first, and proved profitable.

It was found that cows could be milked all the year round; that by persistent milking the period of lactation could be increased. There were now winter dairies throughout Ontario. To milk the cows all the year round they would have succulent food. Corn in its doughy state should be fed. The best ensilage, in the absence of corn in this province, is clover. The history of dairying in Prince Edward Island was gone into. In 1890 dairying was discouraged because the government aided Prince Edward Island, and next year \$7,000 worth of cheese was made. The following year \$40,000 worth was sold, and last year \$90,000 worth was made, while this year the dairy produce will amount to \$150,000. He thought the government to aid dairying, as the investment is returned fourfold. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick great progress was made. In Quebec the progress had been somewhat immense. The progress in Ontario is also very great. The number of winter creameries is over 100, and the number of cheese factories over 1,000. In Manitoba many creameries have been established and found a market here. The Northwest was also doing well in the field, hearing about the golden country of British Columbia. The creameries of Moose Jaw, Dawdney and Calgary were now turning out large quantities, from 300 to 500 lbs.

But in Quebec, Liddellton and Edmonton creameries were also doing well, all turning out 1,800 lbs. a day, most of it going to Vancouver and Victoria.

The Ladner's creamery will be a blessing to the whole community and save the farmers' wives a great deal of work. The farmer in manufacturing butter saves the dairymen 10 per cent. There is no part of the Dominion better suited for dairying than the Delta land owing to the abundance of feed. An interesting discussion on winter creameries was also done, and it was found that no favorable results in milk could be obtained. Milk contains 87 per cent water, 3 per cent fat, 4 per cent sugar and a small per cent of casein and albumen. All milk should be fed to cows. The dairymen and the dairyman is also repaid by rich manure. The swine of Canada sold higher than the piglets of the United States, which are mostly corn fed. The butter export has been injured by Australia bonning butter exports, and for this reason it has been crowded on the European market. In spite of this Canadian butter brings a higher price than the Australian, and it is reaching them in an splendid condition being sent in cold storage.

Mr. Cunningham said he would not like the impression to get out that corn cannot be grown for ensilage in this country. He saw plenty of corn here 13 feet high and as thick as a pencil. Mr. Kinnear had made stacked ensilage with stuff that had been on the ground for six weeks and was a success. He weighted with sand.

Mr. Cunningham said that L. L. Chadsey, Sumas, has interested himself in ensilage by piling sods on green fodder.

Several other gentlemen gave valuable information as to preserving ensilage. Prof. Fletcher spoke for ten minutes on fodder for dairy cattle. He said Indian corn can be grown in British Columbia. It is very prolific and should be experimented with for ensilage. He described the different grasses. Austrian broom was thought to be the best, as it is most succulent. In British Columbia it is an abundance of sedge which makes excellent fodder for cattle. We have in Canada 300 different grasses that are growing wild, and many experiments have been made. The bunch grass of British Columbia is one of the very best for fodder. Another good mixture is timothy and cow grass. The basis of all mixtures should be June grass. June grass is the same as Kentucky blue grass. The general treatment of weeds is to keep them from seeding. Weeds are the stomachs of plants for they feed on them. Prof. Fletcher enlivened the proceedings by several humorous anecdotes.

Mr. Phillips spoke of the proposal to establish a central creamery at Westminster for the lower Fraser valley; and at Vancouver next Friday a large meeting will be held to promote this scheme.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Cunningham and seconded by Major Mather, to Prof. Saunders and Prof. Fletcher for the information they had given.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, Prof. Sharp and the representatives of the press, the meeting adjourned.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS CURES DYSPEPSIA, BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS. B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from a system with a common food—the worst scrofulous serum.

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FOR FAIR BICYCLISTS

COMFORTABLE, SAFE AND PICTURESQUE GARMENTS DESCRIBED.

The So Called Advanced Costumes Favorable—The Secret of Perfect Dressing—Suitable Goods and Colors—Sunbonnets and Caps—Storm Cloaks and Gloves.

[Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.]

Bicycle riding has taken such a large place in public attention that nothing said about it can come amiss, particularly when it is something intended to add to the comfort or safety of the fair riders.

The time has gone past when any one can sneer at bloomers or knickerbockers, for a refined lady wears them in such a way that they are so much a part of herself that no one thinks about them one way or another.

There remains but one more toilet requisite, and that is the gloves. The thick suedes are worn, so are dogskin, but the most stylish of all are the gauntlet gloves, where the gauntlet cuffs are about four to five inches deep.

There are some very pretty little storm capes of cravatette lined with plaid silk. These are for those who wear no jackets, and they can be rolled up into almost nothing and packed on the wheel.

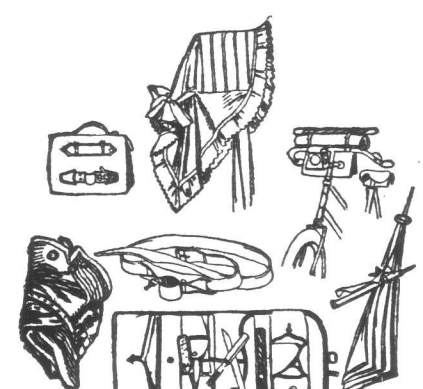
In Paris now one can purchase an entire outfit, which I shall describe at length, for the secret of perfect dressing is to have everything in keeping. In the first place, we may say that the wise young lady does not choose her outfit for one hour or one day.

To begin with, there is a small waterproof bag made so as to lie out flat when unrolled. This has several compartments, in which can be placed the jacket and comb, soap, knife and fork, a collapsible drinking cup and two or three clean handkerchiefs.

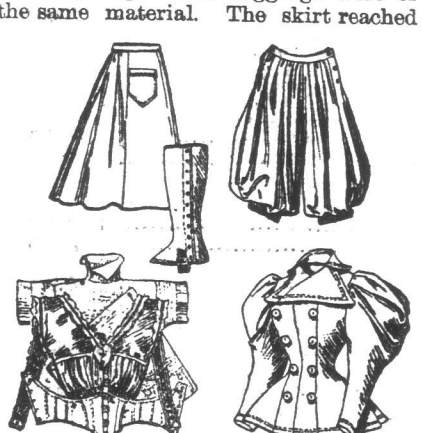
When all the little belongings are snugly packed in the pockets of the bag, it can be tightly rolled and strapped to the handle bar. These bags have a leather handle fastened to one part so that they can be carried if so preferred.

Few ladies wear corsets on the wheel, at least the regulation style. A very useful and comfortable substitute for corsets is found in a stiffened belt, which is pointed front and back.

The neatest, most compact and becoming suit of this kind had knickerbockers of dark blue cravatette serge, which is waterproof, while as light as ordinary serge.



OUTFIT FOR LADY CYCLIST.



PARTS OF CYCLISTS' COSTUMES.

sum up, the bicycle costume should be light, strong and calculated to resist the elements as much as possible. If a lady wants to look her best on a wheel, she must pay strict attention to all the details.

The dark blue drab, mud brown and dust colors are by all means the best and most suitable for cycling costumes, but very many new suits have been made of gray and also of dull garnet and moss green.

This is played thus: On the deck of a ship is chalked a picture which represents a bird. Not infrequently the contemplation of the picture alone is well worth participation in the game, on account of its extraordinary want of resemblance to a bird.

The common game of pinning, while blindfolded, a tail on a picture of a donkey is assumed to be a modern invention, and is, in fact, new to most people. It is, however, only a modification of an older game, very common on shipboard, called "eying the bird."

How a Good Servant May be Turned Into a Bad Master. The question of the higher education of women, although practically settled a long time ago, is still brought up occasionally by malcontents who do not know when they are beaten, and more rarely by persons who have had experience of individual cases where the plan of woman's higher education did not work well.

A woman whose education has disagreed with her in any way is an exception, but such exceptions do exist. The ill consequences may be visible in the form of vanity and self glorification, or as a tendency to domineer, or even in a desire to instruct everybody.

The unfavorable symptom most trying to the woman herself, however, and to those about her is the feeling that she must live up to her education, as it were, and rule her life according to books; that the ordinary pleasures and pains of the great bulk of humanity must be kept at a distance, and that she must sedulously suppress all of her own natural tastes and propensities that do not happen to square with the conventional intellectual standard she had adopted.

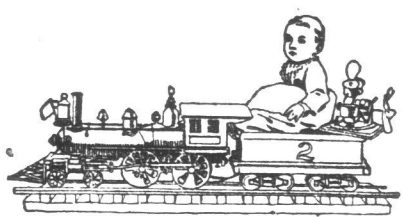
It is a curious thing that the only "wash silk" nowadays used in fancy work about which one has trouble is white. The delicate pinks and blues and greens come from a judiciously applied bath with their pristine glories untarnished.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

YOUNGEST ENGINEER.

Rex Woodie Runs a Locomotive, Though He Is Not Quite a Year Old.

Once again Kansas comes to the front, this time with the youngest engineer on earth. It is true his run is not a long one, the interstate commission has no terrors for the road over which he is the autocrat of the throttle, and the company for which he labors permits his sweet will to be law.



His prodigious father is an electrical and mechanical expert, and before the World's fair opened he built a locomotive, perfect in all parts, which is a trifle over 4 feet long. Then he constructed an electric motor and furnished power for the engine.

When Rex came into the world, his fond mamma put him into the tender one day, and the young-ster plainly showed that he was a year old. His prodigious father is an electrical and mechanical expert, and before the World's fair opened he built a locomotive, perfect in all parts, which is a trifle over 4 feet long.

When another player is blindfolded, and the game proceeds until each has had his turn. There is a prize for the player who has come nearest to the eye—and in rare cases it has been known to be correctly placed—and a "booby prize" for the one who has marked farthest away.

Make a fluid in this way: Get a cake of palm oil soap, shave its parings as thin as possible and drop in a big bottle filled with distilled water. Shake the mixture very vigorously, then filter through gray filtering paper and mix the remaining fluid with one-third of its bulk of pure glycerin.

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A WOMAN TEACHES WHEELWOMEN.

Tells Them to Leave Off Elastic Garters and to Avoid Overtwork at First.

One of the up town cycling academies has recently engaged an expert wheel woman as an instructor, and she is already in great demand with its patrons. She is one of the pioneer cyclists and gives only road lessons.

"You see," she said to a new pupil the other day, "it is a very good thing to have a woman instructor or two in an academy, because there are many questions that the women will ask a woman that they wouldn't dream of asking a man."

As an immediate proof of the truth of this statement three girls came rushing up, and one of them said excitedly: "Oh, we've been having such a discussion in the dressing room and can't settle it among ourselves, so do tell us. Does riding a wheel develop the calf of the leg?"

"It most decidedly does," was the reply. "It naturally does not help the muscles of the arm at all, as they are exercised. It isn't proper that they should be as the correct way of riding is to grasp the handle bars of the wheel very lightly, but the legs do hard work, and the muscles grow wonderfully hard and the flesh very firm. Then, too, the legs grow after one has ridden regularly for some time. Now, I know a woman who has been riding for three years, and in that time her legs have increased 3 1/2 inches around the calf."

"I told you so," said an athletic looking girl to her two companions, who were decidedly thin, and they replied in chorus, "Well, we are glad you were right." "You will find after the muscles of your legs begin to strengthen," continued the instructress, "that you will be able to take much longer walks than ever before, and without the slightest fatigue too."

Women and Children Workers. Labor Commissioner Wright has prepared blanks for inquiry regarding the employment of women and children in the United States, and will soon put his special agents at work among the leading manufacturing and industrial establishments to obtain data.

Miss Agnes Briggs. Miss Agnes Briggs, daughter of Professor Charles A. Briggs of the Union Theological seminary, will enter St. Luke's hospital, New York, in the capacity of nurse and will remain there during the summer. She will thus complete the course of instruction in the practical care of the sick preparatory to taking the vows of a deaconess in the Protestant Episcopal church.

Miss Grace Chisholm. Miss Grace Chisholm, who has just obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy from Gottingen university, is said to be about to visit Boston. Miss Chisholm has previously taken honors at Oxford and Cambridge, and she now intends to investigate the field at Harvard.

QUINLAN CONFESSES.

He and His Wife Admit That Holmes Deliberately Murdered Benjamin Pitzel.

The Police Have Other Testimony Which Will Certainly Convict the Murderer. CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Chief of Police Badenoch said to-day that new and important evidence had been discovered against Holmes.

"We have just discovered the most important evidence yet found," said Chief Badenoch, "most damning for both Holmes and Quinlan. I am not at liberty to say what it is, but I think when it is made known the police will not be ridiculed as they have been of late."

The police have at last obtained a partial confession from Pat Quinlan, the janitor of Holmes' castle, and have, they believe, evidence that Benjamin Pitzel was murdered in this city by Holmes and the corpse sent to Philadelphia. The confession was wrung out of the Quinlans by means of a tip given the local officers by detective Geyer, of Philadelphia, who arrived here to-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The Little Rock end of the Holmes murder sensation is about petered out. In the next forty-eight hours the police will in all probability have proven that convict John Caldwell, alias Hatch, alias Allen, alias Fogg, alias Masco, could have had no connection with Holmes and his crimes, as he was in Tennessee penitentiary at the time he claims to have been operating in Fort Worth, Texas, for Holmes. Caldwell was born in Tippson county, Tennessee, not far from Memphis.

BUFAFO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Allen, who has been arrested here, has retained Hugh O. Pentecost, of New York, as his attorney. The crime that was committed by Emery and Allen was one of the most daring crimes ever committed here. Lawyer Cottle was inveigled into taking a buggy ride to look at some property, and when driving on Baynes street he was overpowered and thrown into a dungeon-like cellar, handcuffed and chained by his ankles to a post; a gag was thrust into his mouth and then under the threat of death they compelled him to write a note to his wife asking for \$5,000 immediately.

Winnipeg Warnings. WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—(Special)—The rejoinder on the school question of the Dominion government will be considered at a meeting of the cabinet at an early date, probably next week. Until it has been considered it is not the intention of the government to make it public.

THE SCHOON QUESTION. WINNIPEG, Aug. 1.—(Special)—The rejoinder by the Dominion government to Manitoba's reply to the Ottawa dispatch on schools was received by Lieut. Governor Schultz to-day and handed over to the Manitoba cabinet. It is proposed to call a cabinet council will be called at once to consider the reference. Sir John Schultz, the Lieut.-Governor, has left for Buffalo, where, rumor has it, he is to meet Premier Bowell and Hon. Mr. Daly.

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Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.



DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HONOLULU, July 25.—(Per steamer Mariposa to San Francisco, August 1.—Much pressure is being brought to bear to cause the legislature now in session to adopt a joint resolution instructing the president to re-open annexation negotiations with the United States.

U. S. Minister Willis has filed the claim of James Durrell, an American citizen, for \$25,000 damages against the Hawaiian government for his arrest and imprisonment during the revolt last January. No charge was made against Durrell at the time, and he was simply held on suspicion and was afterwards released.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895.

FOREST FIRES.

The bush fires are spreading between this city and Nanaimo; towards Otter Point a new district, is blazing, and the Straits are again hidden under a gray smoke cloud, the result of fresh fires having started on several of the islands of the Gulf. The present season bids fair to rival last year for the number and extent of its bush fires, and attention is thereby recalled to the note of warning in this regard that is sounded by Surveyor General Tom Kains in his last official report. The subject thus opened up is a very large one—much too large for more than casual consideration in the columns of a newspaper or the pages of a departmental report—but Mr. Kains has, in the view of the public generally and of timber men in particular, struck the keynote in advising that a new and stringent bush fire law be placed on the statute book of the province without delay. Such legislation, it is held, is necessary, not alone for the preservation of British Columbia's forest wealth, but for the protection of settlement, town and village property from destruction by fire and for the prevention of the recurrence of disastrous floods.

At the present time the Bush Fire act is the same as that passed in 1874. It provides that any person who, during the months of June, July, August or September, ignites any inflammable material in any forest or woods, from which damage results through the author of the fire having neglected to properly extinguish it, is liable to a maximum penalty of \$100 or in default three months' imprisonment for each offence. This applies to fires on Crown land as well as private property, while owners of district land are equally liable should fires starting on their premises spread, through their carelessness or neglect, to do damage to adjacent property.

The causes of the annual epidemic of bush fires are apparently as various as the localities afflicted, but in many cases the carelessness of camping parties or of settlers clearing land by fire in the dry season is unquestionably to be held responsible. In the Kootenay country, where the operations of Mr. Drewry's government survey party were last year suspended for almost two entire months by the presence of the dense smoke, it was learned that many of the more serious fires had been wantonly started by prospectors anxious to secure easier access to the country to prosecute their search for minerals. The result was, as everyone knows, heavy loss in timber of the highest grade. As long ago as in 1888 it was estimated by Mr. J. H. Morgan, Dominion forestry commissioner, that British Columbia's timber loss by bush fires in that one year exceeded \$1,000,000. Last year's fires were even more numerous and more disastrous than those of 1888, and this season's promise to be as bad as those of 1894.

Aside from their bearing upon the question of forest conservation, the bush fires are held to be largely responsible for both floods and drought. All the authorities appear to agree that the Fraser river floods of 1894 were in a large measure attributable to fires having cleared the mountains at the headwaters. In this connection Mr. W. S. Drewry, P.L.S., has the following in his report to the Lands and Works department. His remarks closely parallel those on the same subject of Mr. Morgan:

"While it is probable that the great floods of 1894 were the result of a very unusual combination of circumstances, it is also probable that the partial deforestation of our mountains was an important factor. For hundreds—probably thousands—of years nature has been at work excavating various channels for unwatering the country under certain conditions, and if man changes one of these he must affect the result. Nature made these drainage works to perform their task within a certain period; so that if, through the destruction of the forests, they are forced to do their work in a very much shorter time the result in a country such as ours must be a succession of floods and droughts, alternately devastating and parching the valleys; for the surface being denuded of trees the accumulated snows of winter will be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and melting quickly, will rush off, surcharging the streams, causing them to overflow their banks and overwhelm the valleys; while in summer the greater part of the rainfall will pass off by evaporation from the surface on which it falls. Thus the successful use of the valley lands depends largely on the preservation of the mountain forests, which in this fair province exist principally where but little of the soil can be cultivated, and most of the inhabitants are engaged in or depend on mining, and, therefore, the conditions under which the waterways work need not be dangerously changed, and are only so altered by the water interference of the people."

While Mr. Kains has not outlined any desirable remedial legislation in his report, it is his opinion, shared by numerous others identified with provincial affairs who have recently been spoken to on the subject, that heavier penalties should be provided for the causing of bush fires, and that steps should also be taken to specially protect through the dry season the timber at the mountain sources of the more important rivers of the province.

AMERICAN JUSTICE.

None complain more bitterly of the tardiness and inefficiency of the American courts in important criminal cases than the Americans themselves. The slowness of the proceedings provokes them and they are indignant when they see so many loop holes left for the escape of criminals about whose guilt there is not the shadow of a doubt. So little faith have been in many parts of the Union in the administration of justice in criminal cases that in order to make sure that men accused of abominable crimes shall suffer the punishment due to their offences, they try and execute the alleged offenders themselves. There can be no doubt

that the main cause of the prevalence of lynching is want of faith in the courts of justice.

The case of the miscreant Holmes has given the American newspapers an opportunity to compare the promptness with which justice is administered in Canada with the slowness and dilatoriness of the United States courts.

As our readers know, Holmes is accused of committing a horrible crime in Canada. The bodies of the two daughters of Piziel were found buried in the cellar of a house which he rented and occupied only a few days. Holmes is consequently wanted in Canada, and the Canadian authorities are taking steps to have the man extradited for the purpose of being tried in this country. The American newspapers, so far from being unwilling to see this American surrendered to the Canadian officers of justice, express the hope that he will be sent to Canada to be tried in preference to his being handed over to the authorities of Illinois or any other State in which he is believed to have committed the crime of murder. The reason of this is openly and clearly stated. This is what the New York Evening Post, one of the most respectable newspapers of the United States, says on the subject:

"The number of states and countries where the man Holmes is wanted, to be tried for murdering people in order to defend life insurance companies, is increasing from day to day. The question which state or country wants him most will perhaps never be decided, but the question which one ought to have him first is already decided unanimously in favor of Canada. The reason for yielding our claims is that if Holmes were tried in this country and convicted, it would take several years to execute him. With the Buchanan case freshly in mind, we should expect a series of stays, new trials and appeals to higher state courts, lasting a couple of years, and other dilatory motions in the Supreme Court of the United States, based on clauses in the federal constitution, ending perhaps with the execution of the criminal while his counsel were preparing fresh papers in the case. The use of the federal constitution as a means of delaying the execution of murderers is comparatively new, and likely to be worked for all it is worth and unless the Supreme Court adopts some decisive rule to free itself of the parasite, by all means let Canada try Holmes first."

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

The Henley regatta has been pretty freely commented on by United States newspapers. The best of them expressed a sensible and sportsmanlike view of the course taken by the Cornell crew. There were others, however, that allowed their anti-British prejudices to warp their judgment, and their accounts of the race that was not a race were not to Canadians pleasant reading.

An article in the London Times on "The Americans at Henley" shows the spirit in which foreign rowers are treated when they go to England to take part in English regattas. Nothing could be more cordial or in better taste than the way in which the Times speaks of the foreigners of English rowers. Its criticism on the Cornell crew's course is extremely mild. It says in substance that it was fair but not sportsmanlike. Compared with the criticisms of some of the leading American journals, it may be said to be mildness itself. Here is an extract from the Times' article:

"Some of the foreigners on this occasion proved themselves not easy to defeat. Many Frenchmen row extremely well; so do the Dutchmen, as they showed yesterday against St. John's, Oxford, and against Molesey; so do many of our American cousins. The last, indeed, have everything to make them good oars—far finer rivers than we can boast, college organizations, and a summer climate which often makes rowing a delightful occupation. There is every reason, then, why they should come to Henley; and, of course, when they come, English crews and spectators are glad to bid them welcome. International amity in these matters, indeed, is no empty name. We always give to American competitors on our own soil. It has always been so till now. When Harvard sent over a crew to race Oxford, the excitement in London was great and the crews tremendous; nor, so far as we remember, was anything said or done to show the Harvard students that they were not very welcome. It is to be hoped that this feeling will always continue and that the little friction which has come from the Henley incident will promptly pass away."

The incident in question occurred on Tuesday in one of the early heats of the race for the Grand Challenge Cup. The competitors were the Leander Boat Club and the crew by Cornell University, members of the board of education in Springfield, and one of the trustees of Buchtel college.

It is scarcely possible to be too punctilious in a matter of this kind, especially where the contest is of an international character. Certain rules are laid down, and so far as the umpire is concerned, they must be obeyed. It is quite certain that an English university or school crew in such a case as this would have stopped rowing and backed to the starting point till their opponents were ready, but this would have been their own doing, the result of long traditions, and in obedience to the purely British canon of what is sportsmanlike. Now, the sportsmanlike is one thing; the strict adherence to one's rights is quite another thing. The matter was settled in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned, except to the hapless Leander crew and, of course, Cornell. For when it came to the next heat, when Cornell had to meet Trinity Hall, the Americans got as pretty a beating from the champion Cambridge crew as any of our patriots would have desired.

LACROSSE.

IT IS SAID TO BE HARD AT WORK. It is said to be hard at work. The Vancouver lacrosse boys are practicing, with a view to making the chances of losing their next match as small as possible. The team will play two matches at Montreal, one at Toronto, one at Ottawa and one at old Quebec.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.

We rule paper and manufacture blank books. Import our games and get prizes. The Colonist Bindery, Broad street and 74 Government street.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

THEY ARE NATURALLY PROGRESSIVE AND QUICKLY CLEAVE TO REFORMS.

One Has Recently Wielded the Gavel in a Political Gathering—Another Was a Political Delegate—Colorado the Banner State in Recognizing the New Woman.

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For the first time on record a woman has wielded the gavel over a political gathering. And the honor was most fittingly bestowed when it was given to Miss Henrietta G. Moore at the recent convention of Prohibitionists at Springfield, O. The novelty of a woman presiding caused a great deal of enthusiasm, and when Miss Moore arose to speak the audience greeted her with waving handkerchiefs and shouts of applause. Miss Moore's speech was considered the most masterly ever made at the opening of a political convention. It pleaded for the suppression of the liquor traffic, the en-



MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE.

franchisement of woman, government control of all means of communication and transportation, silence of all monopolies and a financial system that will issue money to the people in sufficient quantity for all needs, remonetize silver and make all money legal tender for all purposes.

Miss Moore is a graceful, attractive looking woman, with a bright, intelligent face, showing great strength of character, soft brown eyes and dark hair. She was a delicate, fragile child and was therefore not sent to school in her early childhood, but was encouraged to spend her time in the open air, thereby gaining health and vitality. Becoming possessed of some books, she had a great desire to know what the strange characters in them meant. So she taught herself to read by carrying her book to her mother when she failed in a word or character. At 15 years of age she became a teacher in order to aid her parents in some financial difficulties.

She became a prohibitionist not because she had heard of the evils of intemperance, but because she knew. A beloved brother was tempted away from her side into the saloon. She went to the saloon keeper and begged him not to sell her brother liquor, but he would give her no promise. One evening she saw her brother and the mayor of the town enter the saloon together. What could she do—she, a slender, delicate young woman—against a brawny, licensed liquor dealer? She could not do much. The law would not help her, but she did what she could. She walked up the railroad track, gathered her apron full of stones, and returning sent them with a sure aim direct at the saloon windows. She was arrested, but her friends paid her fine, and she did not go to jail. This was the beginning of her temperance career.

When the crusade broke out, she was chosen to lead the band in her native village. Since that time she has developed into one of the strongest organizers of temperance unions in the United States, and there is scarcely a state or territory where her voice has not been heard in the prohibitionist ranks.

From the time she taught herself to read she has been a persevering and indefatigable worker. While teaching in the daytime she spent many hours of the night in studying and arranging plans and lectures for her temperance unions. While traveling about the country in the interests of the prohibitionist cause she devoted all her spare moments in studying for the ministry and is now an ordained minister in the Universalist church. She has not as yet accepted any territory where her voice has not been heard in the prohibitionist ranks.



MISS HELEN VARICK BOSWELL.

She was born in Newark, O. She believes in the right of every woman to help determine who shall rule over her in civil affairs.

There has been a suggestion that the Prohibitionists nominate Miss Moore as their candidate for governor.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell also enjoys the distinction of being a "first," being the first woman delegate New York has ever sent to a political convention and the only one that comes

from the east. She was born and reared in the south, but instead of holding to the southern ideas of slavery believes in the absolute equality of the races. She says, "The condition of the negro was, I believe, the first thing that turned me toward Republicanism."

Miss Boswell was one of the most active spirits in the recent crusade against Tammany. In this work she was obliged to go about the city constantly attended by two detectives. Although not a suffragist, yet she believes universal suffrage will in time be extended, and those women who desire to vote can do so. She thinks that marriage and motherhood is the highest state to which women can aspire. She says: "Women are always doing the little things forgotten by other people, and they will continue to do them in politics. True patriotism can best be taught at the fireside, and when the mothers are keenly alive to the most important issues of their day and generation how can they fail to impress their sons with their enthusiasm?"

Miss Boswell was educated at the Friends' school in Baltimore, and their broad and liberal views aided her in forming the views she now holds. Although of Scotch origin, she has a decidedly French cast of features. Her complexion is fair, and she has beautiful golden hair. Her interest in politics has robbed her of none of her woman's love for dainty and becoming clothing, and she frankly confesses that she likes to wear clothes of the latest style and always intends to dress as well as her purse will allow. She lives at her father's home in New York city, and outside of her political work is a journalist and magazine writer.

Of the five states which sent women delegates to the Cleveland convention Colorado enjoys the distinction of having sent the most. Of the six women representatives from this state all are noted for their ability and prominence in the political field. Mrs. Hiram B. Stevens of Denver is the editor of The Woman Voter, the only political woman's paper in the United States, and the president of the East Capitol Hill Republican League, the largest woman's Republican club in Denver, having a membership of over 900. To Mrs. Stevens' name can also be prefixed the adjective first, as she was the first woman elected to a political position in Colorado—that of vice chairman of the city central committee of Denver. Mrs. Stevens is noted for her gracious manners, her splendid hospitality, her rare old china and her interest in all the political questions of the day. In a recent interview she gave forth the following clear ideas:

"Woman suffrage in Colorado has already proved of marked political and social benefit. The political benefit is



MRS. HIRAM B. STEVENS.

shown in the more orderly way in which the primaries are now held and the better tone of the conventions. These are the more apparent and immediate benefits. Then there is a demand for a higher standard of representation, which will have good results ere long.

"There is a class of men who have long complained of the corruption in politics, giving this as their reason for holding aloof. This class has been quite demonstrative since we have had equal suffrage and keep harping about the duty of women to purify politics. Too many of these men have done nothing themselves in the past in this work, but are now ready to advise and claim the credit of the advance. I believe no good can be done in politics except by active work therein. We cannot expect others to do our crusading. I feel most earnestly that political work is educational and a noble mission. I look upon political organization as an army whose success depends upon able generalship and faithful service. I want to see politics an honored and honorable calling."

"I like political work, and I like politicians—I mean those who are active workers, who give their time and attention to it and want to succeed. I like to be in the battle with them, for or against them, and I want to gain political knowledge through experience and have the respect of my political opponents and the esteem of those under whose flag I am fighting. A woman can be as womanly in politics as a man can be manly.

"The social benefits of it show that society leadership is not so important a function after all. There are many true hearts and wise heads in humble homes, and the vote of the poor woman counts for as much as that of the rich. I think women are remarkably true and correct in their intuition and despise snobbishness and pretense.

"Do all classes of women vote? An exceedingly large percentage have done so, and their interest continues unabated. New members are added every week to our clubs. We supplement the routine work with many special entertainments. Yes, the woman vote is partisan emphatically. Colorado, irrespective of party, is a unit for bimetallicism. We want sound money, and we define sound money to be silver and gold coined at a ratio of 16 to 1, the money of our forefathers and of the constitution. We believe in American finance, not British, and we will work till we get it. We will have silver presidential electors next year without a doubt."

NARCISSE JARVIS.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE FOUNDATION OF A CHAIR OF AMERICAN HISTORY AT BARNARD.

Women Who Play Poker—Rev. Anna Shaw on Suffrage—Women in Politics—Woman's Advent in Cornell—Southern Women and Bicycles—Sorosis' Vacation.

To the originality of Mrs. Donald McLean, elected this season regent of the New York chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is due the birth and development of a brilliant idea. This is nothing less than the founding of a chair of American history, particularly of the colonial and Revolutionary periods, at Barnard college, the feminine annex of Columbia college. It is the first enterprise of its kind yet entered upon by any of the patriotic orders of either men or women.

Mrs. McLean, author of this notable movement, is the wife of the Hon. Donald McLean, former general appraiser of the port of New York, and is a daughter of the late Judge John Ritchie of the



MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

Maryland court of appeals, a man famed beyond the limits of his state for his powers of oratory, his integrity, legal knowledge and keen intellect.

Born in Frederick, Md., the town of Barbara Fritchie, Mrs. McLean first saw the light of day in the state's most celebrated house, Prospect Hall, the home of her grandfather, the late Judge William Pinkney Mansley. It is a mansion built by the famous Dulany family in old colonial times. Mrs. McLean was born in the haunted room, in which tradition chronicles the walling up of a young girl because of a romantic love affair.

Mrs. McLean is characterized by broadly liberal tenets in all directions, is an earnest worker in church and public affairs. The founding of a chair of American history at Barnard college by the New York city chapter of the Revolutionary society, under Mrs. McLean's regency, has set an example in practical patriotism for all like societies to pattern after. The other chapters of the Revolutionary association, located in every state and territory in the Union, have experienced an awakening in contemplating the weighty step taken by their sister chapter; a step which illustrates its own aims and principles and those of the parent association, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Such historical advantages are needed all over the land, and that the opportunity for such knowledge should first be made possible in New York, and by the feminine descendants of Revolutionary patriots, in the sister institution of old King's college, makes the event a more happy and fitting one than it could have been without such associations. The work is being sustained at present by an amount raised annually, while the endowment fund is being accumulated for the future permanent historical professorship.

Women Who Play Poker. A bright little Boston woman who has settled here said to me the other day:

"I have played my last game of poker. 'To me it is more fascinating than eating, drinking, sleeping or dancing. It has developed the gambling spirit in me to such an extent that I am getting frightened."

"I think you are very wise," I said. "Oh, well, it isn't altogether that," she continued. "I'm going to be honest about it. It's too expensive an enjoyment for me."

"People say: 'Oh, it's about an even thing in the long run. Keep a little book. Put your losses on one side and your gains on the other, and at the end of the year you'll find that they pretty well balance.'"

"Well, I tried that, and it makes me sick every time I look at it."

"What amazes me is to see the hold on the community that this game of poker has secured."

"I called on some new acquaintances the other day, and they—a sweet, white haired old mother and her two gentle daughters—talked so beautifully of art and science and theology and philosophy that I felt abashed as I thought:

"Heavens, what would these simple people say if they knew I played cards for money?"

"Presently the younger daughter asked me: 'Do you play poker?'

"I thought that she had heard of my shortcomings, and began to make an awkward explanation."

"But she laughed and said: 'Oh, we play! Just a little while with a mother. Mother is quite taken with it, aren't you, mother?'

"The old lady said that she was. 'So, like Ah Sin, we had a small game, with the usual result. I lost 97 cents, all of which the mother won.'"

"She didn't look as if she knew the difference between a Hoboken straight and a Judge Duffy, but she did."

I told the fair Bostoness that her language was unintelligible to me.

"Oh, pshaw!" she rejoined. "But to watch that saintly looking old woman 'anteing' and 'raising' and 'standing pat'!

—well, I couldn't have been more surprised if I had seen Dr. Parkhurst posing as a living picture."—Polly Wry in New York Recorder.

Rev. Anna Shaw on Suffrage.

In an interview with Anna Howard Shaw, D. D., published in the Denver Republican, she expresses some very cheerful views of the growth of sentiment in favor of suffrage. On the prospect for suffrage in the east, Dr. Shaw says:

"It is strong enough in any northern state to carry the measure, were it not for the partisan attitude of the political parties. Each party is afraid to take it up, and each is afraid that if the other does take it up they will gain some advantage from it. The main reason for our defeat in Kansas last fall was, I think, the fear of the Populists, who had heard that Colorado women were all working against their party, that the same thing would happen in Kansas."

"The danger in New York is from the foreign element. If we could wipe out New York city until after the election, I think we could carry the state without doubt. It is a remarkable fact that in the districts where ignorance and vice are the strongest, the vote against suffrage is the heaviest. The public work into which the women have entered in so many directions and in such a workmanlike manner, the interest women are showing in municipal reform, and the beneficial results of their connection with it—all these things are paving the way. I think after a few more western states fall into the suffrage column there will be a perfect avalanche of sentiment in that direction. Sectional strife was formerly the north and the south. It is now largely coming to be the east and west, and if the west enfranchises its women, do you suppose the east will allow it such an advantage? No, indeed, the east will be forced to follow suit, but it will come in last, and dear old Massachusetts, my own state, which should have been first to head the column, will bring up in the rear, I am afraid. That is because so many of Massachusetts' young men have come west and left nobody but the old maids and old fogies behind."

Women in Politics.

If the women are to assist the men in politics, they must do something besides jumping into the political arena. They must prepare themselves for the struggle there. We learn from a circular issued by Barnard college that the School of Political Science of Columbia university is now open to women, who are free to take the graduate courses in political history, economics and sociology. Here is an opportunity for the advancing woman politician. In the School of Political Science they can lay the foundations needed for the high statesmanship which ought to characterize all government. Thus far, there is not any woman among the professors in the school, but we must presume that this deficiency will yet be supplied. The quick induction, broad reasoning, clear analysis and generous sympathy of womanhood ought not to be excluded from the faculty. The ideas of men in political science are apt to be hard and narrow and selfish.

The many women's political clubs now in existence must also be of use to woman politicians by familiarizing them with the leading public questions of the times.

Both Mayor Strong of this city and Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn seem disposed to favor the appointment of some women to their public offices to which, in the opinion of the graduates of the school, they are adapted. Both of them seem to believe that women are better fitted for service on school boards than for any other branch of the municipal service, and they have begun to follow up their belief, which is of the nature of the old belief that women are concerned only with children. This may do for a beginning, but woman's progress does not end at the schoolhouse. If, for example, we have a woman in New York who would make a better mayor than William L. Strong, we doubt whether Mayor Strong can prove that she should not be elected to the office.—New York Sun.

Woman's Advent in Cornell.

The alumni of Cornell university have nominated Miss Mary Carey Thomas for one of the trustees. This is probably the first time in the history of any of the leading universities in this country that a woman has been named for trustee. Miss Thomas was graduated from Cornell in 1877, and is now president of Bryn Mawr College for Women. She was made dean of that college when it was opened in 1885, and was elected president in 1893.

The legislature which has just adjourned passed a law allowing the Cornell alumni to elect five additional trustees this year. Every year after this they will elect two trustees instead of one as heretofore. In recent years there has been very little contest for this honor among the alumni, rarely more than two candidates being presented. As soon as the new law went into effect there was a great scramble. In all, 15 candidates for the five places were named.

The alumnae of the institution at once decided that they ought to be represented on the board of trustees. Correspondence was started, and after a conference of names proposed they settled upon Miss Thomas as the woman graduate of Cornell best fitted by her training and acquisitions to fill the place. At once a campaign was started. Women graduates in all the large cities in the country were enlisted in the work. Friends of other candidates sent out the customary indoormen's seeking votes and telling of the candidates' fitness for the honor. Miss Thomas' circular was one of the last to appear. To the surprise of the alumni it contained nearly three times the number of indoormen's that any of the circulars of the male candidates had.

Southern Women and Bicycles.

The women of the southern states have been much slower than their northern sisters in the utilization of the bicy-

MASSACRES OF MISSIONARIES.

Chinese "Vegetarians" at Whasung Attack the Chinese of England Mission.

Ten Persons Killed—Fearful Cruelties Perpetrated—The Situation Extremely Serious.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Times received yesterday says: The mission and sanitarium at Whasung, near Kuchang, province of Fokein, has been attacked and Rev. Mr. Stuart, wife and child, were burned in their house. The Misses Yellow and Marshall, and two sisters named Gordon and Steacie Newcombe, were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Cordington was seriously wounded about the head, and Stuart's eldest child had a knee-cap badly injured, while the youngest had an eye gouged out. Rev. Mr. Phillips, with two Americans, Dr. Gregory and Miss Hartford, were both wounded, but arrived safely at Foochow. The prefect of Chengtu, who was on the inquiry commission, is seriously implicated in the Chengtu outrages. Rev. Mr. Stuart resided at Kuchang and superintended the work of the prefectures of Kuchang and Pingnan. Writing under date of February, 1895, he described how a sect known as the vegetarians, taking advantage of the war, had sprung into vigorous life and committed numerous outrages and become so formidable that the Chinese government had to order the prefect to organize an army. He concluded his letter as follows: "I have just learned that ten thousand of these have been enlisted in the last six months. They are mostly of the middle order and at the present time the reins of government are practically in their hands."

The last letter, dated April 6, from Rev. Mr. Stuart describes the critical condition of affairs at Kuchang. Mr. Stuart writes: "Ten days ago we were awakened at 4 o'clock in the morning by a native Chinese man who crossed the river in order to bring us the startling news that the vegetarians were expected at daylight in Kuchang. The gateway of the city was being blocked with timber and stones in order to prevent their entry. We had one hundred men, women and children in our compound outside the town. We passed a terrible time of suspense until daybreak, when torrents of rain fell, and the vegetarians, not liking the rain, postponed their attack. All the mission party started to get inside of Kuchang. The male and female staffs in the early morning, after crossing the river in small parties in a tiny boat, reached Kuchang well, the gates of which were closed and had to be scaled with ladders. During the three following days bodies of citizens guarded the walls armed with pikes and rusty swords. On the fourth day the gates were opened and the mandarin in command conferred with the vegetarian leaders. What occurred during the interview we do not know, but nobody believes that we have seen the end of this matter. Such a serious affair cannot be so easily patched up and it is probably only begun." Mr. Stuart's letter concluded: "All the women and children, on the advice of the American and British consuls, will be sent to the coast. The opinion prevails that if a Japanese-Chinese treaty is arranged the soldiers will be sent from Foochow to arrest the leaders of the rebels, but if not arranged, then the vegetarians will increase sufficiently to make a success."

A two-column letter from Hankow on the Szechuan mission outrages, published by the Times, declares that the officials are at the bottom of all the anti-foreign feeling, and that the Chinese people themselves are quite friendly. The letter suggests that the powers tried a little benevolent retaliation it would prove an infallible cure. The Standard's special from Shanghai says that the news of the massacre was suppressed for three days by the Chinese official. J. McCortney Hixon, American consul at Foochow, writes: "I went to the scene in a steam launch and brought back the two wounded Americans. Their experiences, as the dispatch says, were terrible, and death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women. The indignation here is intense. The mandarins endeavored to throw all the blame on secret societies, but it is known that the rebels were encouraged by responsible officers. The Chinese are repeating their old tactics of cutting telegraphic communication. Another Foochow telegram says that all the murdered ladies belonged to the Church of England. Zeana mission, Miss Hartford was fearfully injured, and bears evidence of the fearful treatment and cruelty she received at the hands of the mob. Several children have been killed, the massacre commenced early on Thursday, and included eight ladies, a man and child. The bodies are expected to arrive at Foochow to-morrow. Troops have been dispatched to the scene. The British and American consuls will have an interview with the viceroy. Officials of the foreign office have cabled instructions to the British minister at Peking to demand the safety of all British subjects in disturbed districts, and to insist upon full inquiry into the massacre. It is difficult, the consuls have been ordered to see that the culprits are punished, and that an independent inquiry be made into the Kuchang massacre by the British consular court. The Times comments editorially on the outrages as follows: "The Kuchang outrages are justly fit the subject of strong representations to China by England, and probably by America also. It is quite possible that the outrages are due to the embittered feeling against foreigners engendered by the calamities of war, and that the mandarins believe that a blow must be struck now or never to frighten foreigners against availing themselves of the concessions granted under the recent Chinese-Japanese treaty."

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that no Americans were killed, but that the massacre of British subjects was greater than at first reported. The consul general's dispatch is as follows: "Americans all safe. None hurt. Ten British killed." Although Mr. Jernigan does not use the word "missionaries" in his dispatch, there is no doubt felt by the officials of the state department that he refers to them. When word came of the trouble the customary instructions were sent to Minister Denby to see that American interests were protected. A message received last night from the minister says that small boats could reach the place quicker than marine Admiral Carpenter, in command of the Chinese squadron, has authority to use his vessels and men to assist in affording any protection that may be required as necessary. The lack of ships of light draught, that can penetrate the shallow waters of the Chinese rivers, is a serious embarrassment to the authorities.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—The Mercury of this city publishes a dispatch from Foochow saying that the position of the Europeans is critical owing to the open hostility of the natives and native officials. It adds that if the outbreak occurs the native officials will be unable to cope with the mob. Fokien province is said to be in a state of rebellion, and the American mission at Fung Fuk in that province has been burned. Europeans and Americans have telegraphed for gunboats to protect the foreign settlement. The British minister at Peking, Mr. N. R. O'Connor, has made a demand upon the Chinese foreign office for a military escort from the British consulate in Foochow in order to enable him to visit the scene of the Chinese massacre and hold an inquiry. Mr. O'Connor also positively requested that the Chinese government issue a decree ordering capital punishment of the offenders, and that stringent orders be made for the protection of all missionaries throughout the province. The Chinese government has assented to the demand to the extent of the British minister.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, Aug. 7.—(Special).—The farmers of the adjoining municipalities are preparing for grain cutting, and many are daily observed in the city who return with quantities of binder twine. Inquiries at the office of local dealers elicited the information that large quantities of twine have been imported this season, and that the demand is generally in excess of previous years. A telegram has reached this city from Troy, Montana, stating that E. L. Hawkins, late of Winnipeg, has been murdered. Hawkins was for years a brakeman on the C.P.R., and was well known in the city. He left for Montana about four years ago. His wife was a sister of Phil. Hawkins, an ex-C.P.R. conductor.

The Regina exhibition closed today. Robt. Irvine expects to ship 20,000 head of beef cattle from Manitoba and the territories this season. He has already shipped nearly half that number. Vice President Stevenson of the United States, his wife, daughters and party passed through the city this evening on route to Alaska. The party travels in President Van Horn's private car. While here they were met by several prominent citizens and driven over the city. A despatch from Rat Portage says a general strike has been declared there by the lumbermen engaged at the leading mills. Deputy Warden Burde will, it is said, leave the Stony Mountain penitentiary this week to enter upon the duties of deputy warden in the British Columbia penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION. LONDON, Aug. 7.—After hearing the reply of Mr. J. J. McLaren, C. C., for the appellants, the judicial committee of the privy council to-day reserved judgment in the appeal regarding provincial prohibition in Canada, to decide whether the power to pass prohibitory liquor law legislation belongs to the federal or the provincial authorities in that Dominion. At the conclusion of Mr. McLaren's argument, Lord Herschell, one of the Lords of Appeal, said, addressing the Canadian appellant, "Your opponents contend that the Canada Temperance Act implied the repeal of the Prohibition act of the Ontario legislature. Suppose the Temperance act was in operation at the time the Ontario legislature passed its restrictions, were the two acts so inconsistent that the Canadian act repealed the Ontario act?" Replying, Mr. McLaren proceeded to quote the Maine liquor law, with a view to showing the interpretation generally given of the powers by the highest authorities, when Lord Watson said: "There is little good to be gained by these quotations, we are dealing with the meaning to be put on a general statement. That can be obtained only by recourse to the statute and a consideration of the meaning which the legislature which passed it intended it to have."

KU CHENG MASSACRE. Foo Chow, China, Aug. 8.—Dr. Gregory, an American missionary, who escaped from Ku Cheng, in his account of the massacre there says: At about 12:30 p.m. on Thursday, Aug. 1, a native Christian rushed to my study saying that several of the foreign ladies at Hwa, a mission near about 12 miles from the city of Ku Cheng had been killed this morning and that two houses had been destroyed. Fifteen minutes later a note from Mr. Phillips confirmed this. He wrote that five ladies were dead, the Sisters were missing and four persons were seriously wounded. I immediately went to Yamen, where hundreds of excited natives had already gathered and requested the district magistrate, Wong, to send some soldiers at once to Hwa Sang. In half an hour the magistrate went to Hwa Sang under an escort of about sixty soldiers. Apparently no post-mortem mutilation had been attempted. This frightful massacre was done by members of the secret society known as the Vegetarians, who have been causing much trouble alike to Christians and heathen alike in and around Ku Cheng city. I believe that about eighty men were engaged. They were armed with spears and swords and seemed strongly organized under one chief leader.

Reliable advices from Cuba are to the effect that the insurgents have blown up with dynamite the railroad bridge near Sancti Spiritus. It is also reported that Conde Larrundi, or Serundi, has joined the insurgents. Hon. Dr. Montague returned to-day from the seaside to attend the sitting of the council this afternoon. It will be the last for some days as the ministers will be nearly all away after to-morrow. Dr. Montague left for the West this evening to take his family home to Danville.

CABLE NEWS.

Nothing Known of Ambassador Malet's Contemplated Resignation—Gladstone on Armenian Question.

Further Trouble Among Irish Nationalists—Justin McCarthy at Issue With Healy.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A representative of the Associated Press was informed at the Foreign Office to-day that nothing was known there of the report that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, was to be transferred to Berlin, in succession to Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador at that city, who, according to reports, contemplates resigning. Applications amounting to £371,000 have been received for the new issue of Toronto Ry. Co. first mortgage four and a half per cent. bonds. The bonds have been allotted. Tenders were to day invited by Messrs. Hambro & Son for £251,000, City of Toronto general consolidated loan debentures. The loan is redeemable in 1928 and the minimum price is placed at 99. The list closed at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

There has been unusual excitement in Havana. The event of deepest interest is the reported landing of Gen. Quesada, and the report that in order to draw attention from the coast Gen. Masco attacked several towns simultaneously. Gen. Gomez is said to have been guarding the coast to protect the landing of the expedition. The insurgents are now anxiously awaiting another expedition, which is expected to leave Jamaica two days ago. Gen. Campos has cabled to the home government to send the 30,000 reserve troops as quickly as possible. It is reported unofficially that Senor Menor, an military engineer, has been killed in an action near Guayamaro.

The City of Melbourne, Australia, bank has closed its doors. In its financial article the Standard says that the creditors of the City of Melbourne Bank decided to reject the latest scheme presented to them on behalf of the directors and shareholders partly in consequence of the rather defiant message received from Melbourne. The official liquidator was instructed to order his agents to petition the courts for liquidation. Sig. Nobili, Italy's charge d'affaires in Rio Janeiro, has presented to the Brazilian foreign office the final request of his government for a settlement of claims against Brazil for outrages perpetrated during the revolution. He stated that the orders of the Italian minister of foreign affairs are peremptory. The management of the Panama canal has issued an alluring announcement that it intends all kinds of workmen, and promising that they shall be paid by special arrangement.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., leader of the Irish Nationalist party, has issued a manifesto appealing to Irish members of parliament to denounce the actions in the west met by several prominent citizens and driven over the city. A despatch from Rat Portage says a general strike has been declared there by the lumbermen engaged at the leading mills. Deputy Warden Burde will, it is said, leave the Stony Mountain penitentiary this week to enter upon the duties of deputy warden in the British Columbia penitentiary.

Screaming Colors in English Taste. I don't think the present screaming colors, writes "L. N.," are due to French influence, but I do think that artists have had something to do with them. A couple of years ago Mr. Sargent painted a wonderful portrait of a lady in a magenta dress. That was the beginning of it. Every one talked of the picture, and every woman talked of the dress, and before the season was well on the detestable color was fashionable. The following year Mr. Hacker painted a number of sleeping girls in a wood. The sun streamed down through the green leaves and purple poppies were growing in the grass. The poppies were not as daring as the pink magenta, but they were more becoming. Last year the same painter gave us another green and poppy picture. Then the milliners took it up, only they changed the screaming magenta to the purple and set the ball going. That ball is going at a mad rate now. Cornflower blue and peacock green, pink magenta and violet, emerald green and lavender—these combinations screamed from coaches in the park this morning. This is not French taste. It is English taste.—London Globe.

Some Little Economies. The pretty shirt fronts of embroidered muslin and insertion, so dainty, yet so high priced, have set many nimble fingers to work, as most young women prefer to make them for themselves. To further this object many of the best shopkeepers sell now by the yard combinations of tucks, needlework, insertions and tiny lace ruffles, which are from 10 to 12 inches wide, and when bordered on each side with plain muslin and finished with a band at the throat and drawing string at the waist line complete the garment. To make an entire bodice two lengths of the band are required, one for front and one for the back, and little skill is required to adjust them to the figure by the aid of the plain sheer muslin which forms the rest of the bodice. Dotted white swiss and plain white organdies are now being made up by fashionable dressmakers for summer gowns over slips of colored silk. An economical mother with several well dressed daughters has had the slips made from the same material, and entirely separate from the gown—a slip and low bodice of yellow silk, one of pale pink and one of cool green are among those recently made up, and the soft and lustrous effect of silk is perfectly well simulated in the gilests, at one-third the cost.—Vogue.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Government Expedition to Hudson's Bay and Hudson's Straits, Next Year.

The Soo Canal—Board of Civil Service Examiners—New Secretary Appointed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—Nat. Boyd, M.P., had an interview to-day with Hon. Mr. Costigan on the subject of sending a steamer to the Hudson Straits to ascertain the period of navigation in those waters. The minister said no vessel could be spared this season, but next year an expedition would be going up anyway in the joint interest of fishery, geological and marine research. The stories about trouble in connection with the Soo canal works appear to be utterly unfounded. Chief Engineer Ford returned to-day after having made a thorough inspection of the canal and says that the only obstacle to the opening of the canal is the existence of boulders in the upper channel. These will have to be removed to make the navigation of the canal absolutely safe. The removal of these obstructions is not proceeding to the satisfaction, but Mr. Fleming, of the firm of Allan & Fleming, of this city, who have the contract for the work, went west this evening to expedite its completion.

The shareholders of the Tobique Valley Gypsum Mining Co., assembled here to-day, but owing to the absence of President Brophy decided to postpone the annual meeting. Action was taken, however, looking to the securing of offers for leasing the property, and with this object Hon. Mr. Costigan and Hon. Peter White, two of the principal shareholders, will proceed to Montreal to-morrow to interview the C.P.R. people. An order-in-council was passed to-day appointing John Francis Waters, M.A., of the state department secretary to the board of Civil Service examiners in place of Peter Leaneur, who has resigned. Mr. Waters will perform the duties of the secretaryship in addition to his departmental work, his extra remuneration being \$150 a year. Mr. Leaneur's salary was \$700 as secretary and \$400 as a member of the board.

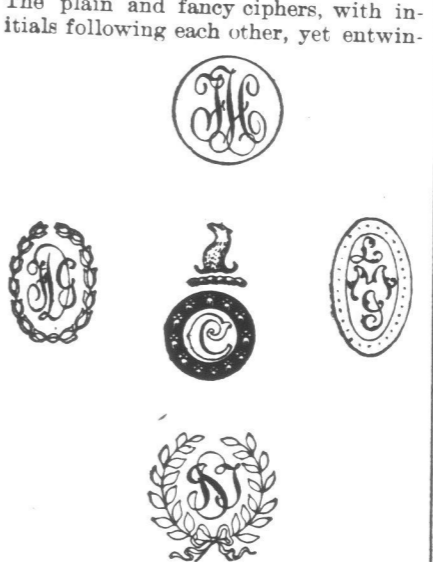
A Parliamentary Expert. One of the latest phases of woman's activity in the questions of the day is the novel fact noticed recently of a lady giving lectures on parliamentary law and procedure before two large and attentive classes composed exclusively of ladies. The lecturer, Mrs. I. A. Conklin, has made a close study of her subject and understands it in its minute details and for practical application. She teaches privately or in classes, and has lectured in 37 different states, having among her students bank presidents, clergymen, lawyers and laymen, all ready to hear her remarkably explicit and instructive analysis of the principles of rulings in organized bodies. The apparent intricacies of parliamentary procedure are unraveled before Mrs. Conklin's classes by actual practice, and every knotty point is explained until each member feels she has satisfactorily grasped the point involved. In view of the numerous women's societies and kindred associations that now exist, Mrs. Conklin may almost be said to be educating a class of presidents and other officers, as in one of her classes of kindred interested students in the last week of every member either presides over or takes an active part in the conduct of some prominent organization among women.—New York Times.

The Useful Pinafore. Here is a pinafore of charming shape, yet it is simple and easy to make. The Little Girl's Pinafore. Little girls of pinafore are gathered straight widths of material are gathered on to a shaped yoke, and the edges are all trimmed with lace or embroidery. Huckleberry Pudding. Beat 2 eggs without separating, add a teaspoonful of sweet milk, 1 1/2 cups of flour, a teaspoonful of melted butter and beat vigorously. Stem, wash and dry on a towel a pint of huckleberries, dust them with 2 tablespoons of flour, stir them into the pudding, add a heaping teaspoonful of dry baking powder, turn into a greased mold and steam 1 1/2 hours. Serve hot.

MONOGRAMS FOR STATIONERY.

The Newest Idea is a Petite Monogram Enclosed in a Circle.

The circle die for note paper is the smartest idea of fashion's devotees at present. Impressions of these dies—often improperly written dyes—are the daintiest imaginable and are Parisian in design and embellishment. The old-fashioned monogram, ungainly in size and often indistinguishable, is out of favor. The plain and fancy ciphers, with initials following each other, yet entwined.



CIRCULAR, OBLONG AND NAPOLEONIC. ing gracefully, so popular during the last few years, are also rapidly losing caste, because the circles are now almost entirely being engraved for notes, better informed persons in the fashionable world who appreciate good taste in all their belongings. One cause of the popularity of the new style die with people of means may be its price, which is more than double that of an ordinary die. There are always those who desire something higher priced and more exclusive than others can afford, and to that class the expensive little circle appeals. The circle rings in size from the top of a lead pencil to a silver dime and has either one or two circular lines inclosing a petite cipher or monogram. The popular size measures about a quarter of an inch in diameter and possesses a double circle one-sixteenth of an inch in width. With this newest decoration for note paper comes the possibility of blending in great variety the colors and bronzes or metallic colors. The lines forming the initials of the cipher or monogram, and those of the circle, are generally embossed in one color of bronze, while the space between the circular lines, or in the center or background under the initials, is filled with plain color. Some of the blending shows color between the lines of circles with the center plain, and vice versa—the center colored, while the rim, as it is called, is left plain. When used on paper of decided tint, the center or the rim or both are left plain to allow the color of the paper to show.

Occasionally a crest in miniature or a tiny bow of ribbon is added just above the circles, and these are also blended in proper colors. The Ladies' Home Journal, authority for the foregoing, also tells that these new markings for the note sheets of the girl of today are not confined entirely to circles, but lines are drawn in the form of an ellipse, with the initials hanging one from another down the center, some of the rims being punctured with small dots. The same arrangement of blending can be had as with the circles. A further innovation is the Napoleonic wreath—oval and round in shape, with or without knots of ribbon with flying ends. Peach Foam. Pare and stone six soft, mellow peaches, cut them into slices, put them, with a pint of water, over the fire to come to a boil; moisten 2 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and add to the boiling peaches. While these are cooking cover a half box of gelatin with a half cup of cold water to soak ten minutes. Add to the peaches a cupful of granulated sugar. Take from the fire and add the juice of half of a good sized lemon. With a silver spoon chop the peaches rather fine. The sponge is more delicate in this way than when they are pressed through a sieve. Now add the gelatin, turn the peaches into a pan, stand in another pan of cracked ice and stir until the mixture begins to congeal. Then stir in carefully either a pint of whipped cream or the well beaten whites of 8 eggs.

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See My New Dress! It used to be my mamma's old cashmere, which she took to pieces and dyed with Diamond Dyes and made me two new dresses, a blue and a brown. Brother's got a new suit too; it's made from Uncle Jack's old coat dyed over; mamma said 'twas easy to dye with Diamond Dyes—that anybody can use them. Diamond Dyes are made for Home use. Absolutely reliable. Any color. Sold everywhere. 10c a package. 65¢ Directions book and 40 samples of colored cloth free. WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal, P.Q.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Fishermen Drowned at Steveston—Struck It Rich in Cariboo—The Sea Serpent.

Vancouver Seriously Threatened by Bush Fires—Provincial Police Appointment—Cattle Shooting.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER, Aug. 7.—Messrs. Henry and Hamilton, who left Vancouver some months ago to seek their fortunes, have, it is reported, struck it rich in Cariboo. Only through the greatest exertions of firemen last night were many dwelling houses saved from destruction by fire. The gale that blew nearly all night spread the bush fires and extended the flames in dangerous proximity to many houses. The gale that blew nearly all night spread the bush fires and extended the flames in dangerous proximity to many houses. The gale that blew nearly all night spread the bush fires and extended the flames in dangerous proximity to many houses.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, Aug. 7.—A number of casualties were reported on the water front but apart from the drowning accidents at Steveston no fatalities were reported. At this writing it is difficult to get at the truth of the drowning fatalities at Steveston. It was currently reported that eight fishermen were drowned, but a telephone message from Steveston says that as far as can be ascertained only two fishermen are actually known to have lost their lives. The gale last night was the fiercest in the year, and fishing along the river was abandoned almost entirely. The boy Frank, Frank Cline, has turned up at Westminister. He is being well cared for. The authorities will soon tire of him, as he is an ungrateful little fellow. Judge Bole will view the Burnaby property on Friday, on which the assessments have been appealed from the Court of Revision. W. Bullock-Webster, has been appointed to look after the outside work in connection with provincial police in New Westminster district. The wardenship of the provincial jail made vacant by the resignation of Governor Moresby has not yet been filled.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Aug. 7.—Professor Fletcher, government entomologist, is here, the guest of Rev. G. W. Taylor for a few days. He has consented to give a lecture on the subject of entomology at St. Alban's school this evening. The bush fire has crossed the Departure Bay road between the "prairie" and the slaughter house, and blocked it with fallen timber. The Nanaimo Water Works Company has received advice that the pipes and special coating for the proposed new city mains and extensions were shipped from England on the Armstrong, which should arrive early in October. H. M. S. Nymphs may be expected to drop anchor in the harbor on Saturday. She will probably stay over two or three days before proceeding to Esquimalt. Reports come from Oyster Bay of the frequent shooting of cattle by thieves, who rarely remove more than the hindquarters of any animal shot, leaving the remainder of the carcass to rot in the bush. Constable McLean arrested Jas. Lloyd on Monday on the charge of supplying intoxicants to Indians and being found drunk in an Indian house. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

CANADIAN NEWS. (Special to the Colonist.) TORONTO, Aug. 7.—William MacMillan, against whom a warrant was sworn out a few days ago, charging him with setting fire to the Osgoody buildings, which resulted in the second great conflagration in Toronto last winter, is now at Detroit. To press representative there he declared most emphatically that he was not guilty of the charges. HAMILTON, Aug. 7.—Hamilton will "blow herself" in receiving Private Hayhurst, winner of the Queen's prize at Balesy. He will be met by the Hamilton field battery, the 13th battalion, the city council, the Board of Education, the Board of Trade, the Canadian club and the Army and Navy veterans, Sons of England and all the bands of the city.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald. Partridge States His Objections to the Council Deputing Powers of Appointment.

A Letter on Quarantine—Consultation To Night on the Johnson Street Ravine.

At the city council meeting last night, at which all the board were present, the following letter from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa was read:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, July 27th, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—I have to state to you in reply to your joint letter of the 5th instant on the subject of the action taken at the Victoria Head quarantine station with respect to vessels entering from the Orient.

The statements in your letter are being made the subject of particular enquiry, of the results of which you will be informed. It has not been understood for some months past that cholera has been epidemic in the ports from which the steamships to which you refer are subject within the definitions in Sec. 17 of the amended quarantine regulations. The department has not had definite and well authenticated reports of cases.

The newspaper reports, however, which were received in April were of a nature to move the Minister of Agriculture to direct increased vigilance on the part of the quarantine officer at Victoria. He was directed (April 22nd) to the effect that while it would be considered necessary to detain passengers if no case of cholera had occurred on board the steamship during the voyage from Yokohama, that he must exercise strict vigilance by the interrogations on oath to the ship's masters and surgeons as to the fact of existence of cholera on board, and if found such existed to disinfect the luggage of passengers from such infected port.

You refer to the practice at the St. Lawrence ports of the Dominion at which officers were given to the definitions of the Dresden conference, by direction of the Minister of Agriculture, on report of the General Superintendent of Canadian Quarantines. On this point I have to inform you that the information which comes from the ports of Europe is so complete as not to leave doubts as to the fact that cholera has been epidemic in the ports of the Orient.

But the question which arises is whether precise information as respects the presence of epidemic cholera in Japan and China. It was noticed in the newspaper reports that forms of cholera such as appear to be always present in China, had been reported in some localities, but there were no authentic reports of the disease having spread among the Chinese.

It was not reported that cholera had become epidemic in Japan after the dispersion of the Japanese army on its return from China; nor was it noticed that "Abstracts of Sanitary Reports," published weekly at Washington, by the government of the United States, containing reports from the United States marine hospital service (that is the federal government quarantine system); also from the various states consular service, and other correspondence, that any unusual precautions had been taken at United States ports against vessels from the Orient.

The disinfection of all passengers' luggage of land and water, which is a measure which would imply a serious detention, which might affect the commerce of British Columbia ports; and for the justification of which the Minister of Agriculture should be furnished with such definite and specific information as to the distinction from generalizations as would come within the definitions of the quarantine regulations. Since the quarantine regulations in possession there would be no hesitation to take the logical action the facts called for.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, To W. J. Dowler, Esq., Clerk of the Municipal Council, Victoria, B. C., and Geo. H. Duncan, M. D., Medical Health Officer, Victoria, B. C.

ALD. CAMERON said that the health officer, Dr. Duncan, had called on him and suggested that it would be advisable for a committee to call on the Premier now that he was visiting the province and discuss the matter with him. The explanations of the matters in the letter could be made more satisfactorily in a personal interview than by writing.

ALD. MACMILLAN maintained that the letter was written in the interest of the C. P. R.

ALD. MCLELLAN took Ald. Macmillan to task for bringing in politics. It was quite uncalled for, for Ald. Macmillan to assert that the C. P. R. was stronger than the government of the country in which he lived.

ALD. WILSON declared that he cared no more for the government of the Dominion than for that of the United States, and would allow no government to gag him. He took the same view as Ald. Macmillan.

ALD. BRAGG did not see the use of aldermen quibbling. He believed Ald. Cameron's idea was right, that a deputation should call on the Premier now that he was here.

ALD. PARTRIDGE agreed with this. He would also like to have the C. P. R. steamers call at the outlet for the Victoria steamer.

The letter, at the suggestion of the Mayor, was laid over till Thursday, when the board of health meet.

A letter from the Board of Trade inquiring if the city would purchase copies of the annual report for distribution abroad was referred to the finance committee to report.

C. M. Smith, on behalf of Hon. A. De Cosmos, asked for offers for the private roads on that gentleman's property near Fernwood road.

The street committee will report upon the matter.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Well Known Personages Leave For the Orient on Steamship "Empress of India."

More Tea Ships En Route From the Orient—Progress Made on the New Schooner.

An Ottawa dispatch says: The River Yukon, which is navigable by small craft for nearly 2,000 miles, runs for about one-third of that distance through Canadian territory and for the balance of the distance to the ocean through Alaska. There are at present two American steamers navigating it.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company is desirous of putting a Canadian steamer on the Upper Yukon and to navigate the Canadian section of the river and take supplies to the gold fields, which are widely scattered. For this purpose a steamer is being built in sections in Victoria, B. C., and will be taken to St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon, in Alaska, where she will be put together in one piece.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Well Known Personages Leave For the Orient on Steamship "Empress of India."

More Tea Ships En Route From the Orient—Progress Made on the New Schooner.

An Ottawa dispatch says: The River Yukon, which is navigable by small craft for nearly 2,000 miles, runs for about one-third of that distance through Canadian territory and for the balance of the distance to the ocean through Alaska. There are at present two American steamers navigating it.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company is desirous of putting a Canadian steamer on the Upper Yukon and to navigate the Canadian section of the river and take supplies to the gold fields, which are widely scattered. For this purpose a steamer is being built in sections in Victoria, B. C., and will be taken to St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon, in Alaska, where she will be put together in one piece.

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CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

An American Millionaire and His Party Arrive on the Beautiful Yacht "Eleanor."

Will Make a Brief Stay, Then Sail For Alaska, and Return Here Again.

Cruising leisurely all over the world has been the mission of the beautiful steam yacht Eleanor, which is now paying Victoria a visit.

The yacht Eleanor, which is now paying Victoria a visit, was built in Bath, Maine, by the Bath Iron Works Co. nine months ago, and is not only the largest craft of her description ever visited this port, but is one of the largest afloat.

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TUBERCULOSIS.

The following paper was read at the Agassiz convention by Mr. F. Hocking-bottom, provincial inspector of contagious diseases:

It is now generally known that it is a disease in cattle skin to consumption in the human family. There has long been reason for believing that tuberculosis is a communicable disease, and people that are not professionally concerned do not think much about it, but now and then conditions arise which demand general attention, and the appalling prevalence of this disease is forcing the people in all lands to-day. Most intelligent people are aware that within the past few years a new field in the domain of life has been revealed and widely explored.

It has been learned that in earth, air and water, there exist countless myriads of living things, so minute as to be far beyond the limits of the unaided eye, and yet in the aggregate so potent in the maintenance of the cycle of life upon the earth that without their activities all life would cease to be and the elements of a new creation span fall under the sway of the life forces in all higher animals and plants would lapse finally and irrevocably into their normal state.

These minute organisms are called germs, which live for the most part on dead organic material, that is, such material as has once formed a portion of some living thing. The diseases caused by the growth of germs in the body are called infectious. The germs that cause some of the infectious diseases are given off from the bodies of their victims in such a form as to be readily transmitted through the air to others, in whom they may incite similar disease.

Such diseases are spoken of as respiratory, uncommunicable, though it is not actually the disease itself, but only the germ causing it, which is transmitted. Many infectious diseases are very easily communicated from the sick to the healthy under insanitary and uncleanly conditions with proper care, are very little liable to spread.

Let us now discuss the germ called the tubercle bacillus, the germ which causes and which alone can cause tuberculosis. It does not exist in the body of most animals in health. Without the entrance of this particular germ into the body from without tuberculosis cannot develop in it. Without the transmission of this germ in some way or other in a living condition from the sick to the well, tuberculosis cannot spread. The tubercle bacillus is a colorless plant, so small that thousands of them together would make a heap too small to be visible to the naked eye. It cannot grow without moisture or at a temperature not very much either way from the normal of an animal. When once it gains lodgment in a body suited to its growth it multiplies slowly, each germ dividing and subdividing, taking from the tissues matter for its growth and returning to them certain poisons which set it free. The action of this germ is peculiar in that it stimulates the cells of the body wherever it may lodge and grow to the formation of little masses of new tissue, which we call tubercles.

These tubercles are as a rule short-lived, and, if the disease progresses, tend to disintegrate. If the tubercles have grown in such situations as make this possible, as in the thoracic cavity, containing the lungs, the disintegrated and broken down material, often containing myriads of the living germs, may be cast off from the body. The germs given off from an animal from this disease would readily affect other animals, especially if their systems had been rendered to be susceptible to the disease. There is no doubt that tuberculosis is present to more or less extent in milk cows owned by those who supply milk to our cities and butters to our population at large. The danger is that not being aware of it, but they know that a cow dies every once in a while and they naturally lament over their loss.

It follows from the above that the disease is communicable to the human being, and the only animals that are liable to convey the disease are man, the pig, the cow, and those through the milk, butter and meat. The danger from the use of milk unboiled or meat uncooked from cattle affected with this disease is supposed to be through the milk and meat.

It is not to be supposed that the disease is very great, and if there were any possibility of being the cause of the disease, it would not be a matter of indifference that thousands of people have been sent to their graves with consumption caused by the use of products from tubercular cows. As we are all aware that children are particularly exposed to the disease, and that the quantity of milk they require and use, we can easily believe that in all instances there is such a great facility brought about it, it is through ignorance on the part of all concerned.

Symptoms of tuberculosis are the formation of tumors generally situated in the lungs or sub-maxillary glands, appearing at first as round, hard lumps, which gradually enlarge, finally ulcerating and discharging an ichorous fluid. These tumors enlarge sometimes so as to press on the throat and interfere with the breathing. The animal falls in condition and there is a deterioration in the quality of the milk, which is thin and watery. The mucous membranes are pale and a dry cough of a hoarse character exists. The skin is dull, the hair stands out and has an unnatural appearance. Emaciation now proceeds in the constitution more or less rapidly; the cough becomes more irritable and troublesome; the digestive organs are weakened and the animal will in some cases be subject to bloating.

Perhaps diarrhoea will set in, which will soon render the animal a living skeleton. There is generally pain and tenderness evinced by pressing upon the thoracic or abdominal cavities. In herds it will be sometimes noticed that an animal will become lame from no appreciable cause, and this lameness is not movable, and those who were attending the animal will use severe blistering and cause the animal to suffer from the irritants applied in the treatment is useless. There is an inflammation of the joints or part affected from a tubercular diathesis. I might say that this disease manifests itself by the formation of tumors in various parts of the body in connection with the tubercles, lungs, and even in the udder of a cow. It is no invidious in its character that the most skillful veterinarians cannot detect its presence in its incipient stages without inoculating with tubercular matter.

The most important consideration to breeders is to prevent the progress of the disease among their stock and to know if it can be certainly detected to the extent of making it possible to stamp it out. Some means will have to be adopted before this infectious disease can be confined within its limits so narrow as to reduce the danger to a minimum. Even when thus reduced the tendency to increase again would be always present, but when the means of detection are always present the danger also would be so slight as to cease to be serious.

There were few passengers leaving Victoria on the steamship Walla Walla, which sailed for San Francisco yesterday evening. Those booked for the voyage during the day were: J. W. Miller, Mrs. M. H. Hinkamp and wife, Miss Miller, Mrs. T. R. Gilbert, Mr. Dobbins and J. B. Hunt.

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THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

Right of the Crown to Precious Metals Upheld By the Full Court.

Judgments Handed Down Yesterday in Bainbridge v. the E. & N. Railway Co.

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JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

A Scheme of Obstetrical Training for Nurses Recommended and Approved Of.

Supply Contracts Awarded—Letter From Mr. Helmcken—A Pathologist Wanted.

Messrs. Joshua Davies (presiding), J. S. Yates, G. Brown, J. L. Crimp, J. Braverman, A. Wilson, W. J. Dwyer, C. Hayward, G. Byrnes, J. Braden, M.P.P., and A. C. Finemereb constituted the attendance at the regular meeting of the Jubilee hospital board last evening.

A letter from the city clerk notified the readiness of the council to meet a committee from the hospital board at the city hall on the evening of Thursday, August 8, to discuss several matters of mutual interest.

An application by Dr. Ernest Hall, L.R.C.P., Ed. for the position of pathologist to the hospital, was read. Dr. McKeechie, the pathologist appointed, has removed to Vancouver, but no resignation having been received from him as yet the application was tabled for the present.

The following letters from H. Dallas Helmcken, M.P.P., a member of the board, were read and filed: LONDON, July 23, 1895. GENTLEMEN:—I beg to advise you to advise you of a letter which I have this day forwarded to the Mayor and Corporation.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Tournament Events of Yesterday at the Tennis Courts—The Tacoma Meeting.

Preparations for the Championship Cycling Meet—The "Amities" Go to Nanaimo.

The following is a list of the matches played in the tennis tournament yesterday: OPEN SINGLES—CHAMPIONSHIP OF B.C. J. T. Goward beat L. Kirk 6, 2, 6, 2.

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THE CITY MARKETS.

Grocery houses are doing a good business this week, much better than other provision shops and stores.

Flour—Ogdvie's (Hungarian) per bbl. \$ 8.00

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The "Evandale" Secures Release and Proceeds on Her Outward Voyage—Oriental Freights Active.

Victoria Sealers in the North—July's Shipping Trade—The Victim of Tuesday's Gale.

The Oriental steamship Evandale was released from her libel in Tacoma Tuesday and at once sailed for Victoria, outward bound. More delay than was anticipated was encountered in securing bonds. Finally L. R. Manning and O. B. Hayden, of the Pacific National bank, went on the bond for \$10,000 each. The libellants are M. J. Brandenstein & Co. and Parrott & Co., of San Francisco, for about \$12,000, and Balfour, Guthrie & Co. for about \$1,200, both for damaged cargo. It was about eight o'clock yesterday morning when the Evandale made her appearance here. She took on 35 tons of leather from San Francisco, 15 Chinese and two Japanese passengers, and was able to proceed on her voyage seven hours after her arrival. Before the Evandale sailed the frequenters of the waterfront had an opportunity to get an idea of her carrying capacity. She stood high out of the water, yet stayed away in the hold were 64,856 sacks, or 16,214 barrels of flour, 14,188 pieces of about the twenty-five great spars, besides a considerable amount of miscellaneous stuff. The value of her load was estimated to be over \$65,000. The Northern Pacific company have now about 20,000 tons of freight alight moving in this direction from the Orient. On Friday or Saturday the steamship Victoria will be due with about 4,000 tons of freight, a good proportion of which is to be landed here for San Francisco and Victoria.

SHIPPING TRADE FOR JULY. Messrs. R. P. Rihet & Co., Ltd., in their shipping report for July have the following: "The situation in freights has changed so little during the past month that our report may be brief. In San Francisco all the grain tonnage in port is under charter with the exception of two vessels, and for these something like 40s. to Cork for orders is asked. Exports are, however, not prepared to go so far, the ideas being about 36s. 3d. so for the present, rates are purely nominal. There has been a better and more widely distributed demand for lumber carriers, but freights are barely steady. All other vessels are not any more plentiful than they have been. The coastwise trade is reported as very active, and it is to be hoped that the improvement may in time extend to foreign business."

IN THE PERUVIAN OIL TRADE. The well known steamer Bannmore, which a short time ago was employed in the coast trade, left San Francisco for Peru yesterday to bring oil back to the Golden Gate city. She will call at way ports in competition with the Pacific Mail. Her rates will be 40 per cent. lower than those charged by the Pacific Mail. The trip will be an experiment in competition.

MARINE NOTES. Owing to the steamship Alouin not intending to call here upon her arrival from the Orient on Saturday afternoon, second instant, the next O. R. & N. steamer to call at Victoria will be the Mount Lebanon. The Alouin is filled up with freight and the reason of her not coming to Victoria is that her cargo is all consigned to Portland. It is understood that a full cargo for the Orient awaits shipment on her at Portland. The captain of the little Port Townsend craft which came to grief on Mary Todd island, Thursday afternoon, reported the wreck at the customs house yesterday. He says he was driven over to the Canadian side by the gale, and accordingly he was granted leave to make repairs to the vessel, which he hopes to take home with him in a few days. The customs officers, fearing there might have been a wreck, have had a long hunt for two rafts reported to be floating somewhere between Clover Point and Finlayson's Point on Tuesday afternoon. The rafts were located, but were found to belong to the steamer Charming. Being on the water they had been carried outside by the Maude.

The Victoria sealing schooners Teresa, Nancy Lass, May Belle, Walter L. Rich, Triumph, Sapphire and Penelope were all at their respective berths on Tuesday. H. M. S. Phessant was also in port on the same day, her engine room machinery being overhauled. The R.M.S. Warrimoo, from the Australian colonies to Honolulu, is expected to arrive to-morrow night or the day morning with full list of passengers and shipments. The Oriental liner, Empress of Japan, will also be in on Tuesday next, fully laden. The American schooner W. F. Witzeman, 23 days out from Honolulu, arrived in the Royal Roads yesterday. She is bound for the Hastings mill for lumber and will be towed to her destination by the tug Active. The steam yacht Eleanor sailed for the north yesterday morning. Before leaving Mr. Slater called upon Collector Milne and thanked him for the courtesies extended to the party by the local customs authorities. Steamer City of Topeka arrived from the Sound about 5 o'clock last evening and proceeded to Alaska two hours later. She was filled up with passengers, several of whom were tourists who boarded her here.

Two judgments were delivered by the Chief Justice yesterday morning. Landsberg v. Kirshberg, a partnership action, was the first. In this the plaintiff brought suit to recover from the defendants the sum of \$843 46 as moneys or goods fraudulently obtained by them while members of the firm of Kirshberg & Landsberg. The defendants pleaded that they had entered into a settlement of all the partnership difficulties, and counterclaimed for damages for having been fraudulently induced to dissolve the partnership. The Chief Justice upheld the defence of settlement, but gave judgment for a remaining debt of \$50, and disallowed the counter claim. Perry Mills for plaintiff; Archer Martin for defendants. In H. B. Co. v. Hazlett, an important point had been raised by the defendant as regards the exemption of book debts from seizure. The plaintiff had obtained an order for the appointment of a receiver to get in the book debts. The defendant claimed these debts, under \$500, as being exempt under the homestead act and took out an summons to set aside the receiving order. The Chief Justice held that though under the authorities quoted the book debts must be held to be "goods and chattels," yet they were not liable to be seized or sold "by any process at law or in equity," and were consequently not capable of exemption. B. H. T. Drake for plaintiff; Archer Martin for defendant. An appeal will be taken in this matter.

Keep your money at home and buy your blank books from The Colonist Bindery.

THE CITY.

JUDGMENT IN Beer vs. London & Canadian Insurance Co. was delivered yesterday, the full court dismissing the appeal with costs. Mr. McPhillips for the respondents; Mr. Fell for the appellants.

DRAWING classes will be resumed at the public schools when they reopen on Monday next. The classes are held at 3:30 as follows: Central school, Monday; Victoria West; Tuesday; South Park, Wednesday; and North Ward, Friday.

His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered oral judgment yesterday dismissing the appeal in McColl v. Leamy with costs, promising to give his reasons in writing if the parties required them. Justices Drake and Crease delivered written judgments concurring.

CHIEF OF POLICE W. H. Sheppard is anxious to obtain information of one J. Penney, who is said to have carried on business in Victoria some twelve years ago. Inquiries in regard to Mr. Penney's whereabouts have recently been received from Eastern Canada.

TRIUMPH Lodge, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., gave a very successful entertainment and dance in the society's hall last evening. An excellent programme was rendered and an evening's amusement was brought to a conclusion with a dance for which all remained, and for which Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the I. O. F. excursion committee which will permit persons visiting Tacoma by the excursion on August 17 to remain over until the next day and return by the Sebome, by payment of a small additional charge. The excursion on the City of Kingston, for the district of the N. P. R. R. office on Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock.

JUDGMENT was given by the Full court yesterday in the case of Danny v. Sayward. This appeal centred mainly on a point of practice with regard to service of papers and change of solicitors. Mr. Justice McCreight gave a lengthy judgment dealing with all the points and setting aside the order of Mr. Justice Drake with costs of the appeal. Mr. Gordon Hunter for Sayward and Mr. E. P. Davis, Q. C. for Danny et al.

The following officers of the Y. L. I. were installed Tuesday evening by District Deputy Miss Skinner: Past president, Miss S. McDowell; president, Miss Dwyer; first vice, Mrs. Harelock; second vice, Miss K. McDowell; corresponding secretary, Miss G. Clarke; financial secretary, Miss W. Gilligan; marshal, Miss Reisinger; sentinels, Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. Lawless; directors, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Schoen and Mrs. Harewood.

THE annual meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. was held at the residence of Mrs. G. T. Grant, Saanich road, last evening when the yearly reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented, showing that the society is two years' existence. Its membership now is 42. Miss Fawcett was elected president of the society; Miss Gould, vice president; Mrs. Grant, secretary and Miss Sheppard treasurer. The election of delegates to the Nanaimo convention was left over.

EDISON ELECTRIC Co. v. Edmonds et al.—Judgment was given yesterday in this appeal by Justices Crease and Walkem, dismissing the appeal, Justice McCreight dissenting. The appeal was from an order of Justice Drake on a motion submitted to him as to whether the defendants, who were shareholders of the Vancouver & Westminster Tramway Co., were not shareholders under the provisions of the B. C. Railway Act. Mr. Justice Drake held that they were not, and his judgment was upheld by Mr. L. G. McPhillips, Q. C., and Mr. A. E. McPhillips, for the appellants; and Messrs. McColl and Davis, Q. C's, for respondents.

THE question having been asked by a correspondent of the COLONIST—why do not the city authorities use the Babcock milk tester which they purchased some time ago for the protection of the public—the same inquiry was addressed yesterday to City Clerk Dowler. "I cannot say why," was his reply; "I presume because there is no inspector and no regular inspection of the city's milk supply, such as was taken at the time the tester was purchased. It is ready for use at the public market, and though several tests have been made with it, has very little general use. Perhaps the inspection of milk will be insisted on some day and then it will prove of greater general service."

It was after three o'clock yesterday morning when the Charming left for Vancouver, her detention being due to a robbery which was effected just a few minutes before the regular sailing time. Capt. Irving was at once telephoned for, and detained the boat in order that every opportunity might be afforded to apprehend the thief. The latter, however, could not be found. The robbery was that of a valise containing a valuable gold watch and \$90 in moneys, the property of D. W. McDevitt, who with his invalid sister was leaving for Chicago after visiting the coast in pursuit of health. Mr. McDevitt had lowered the window of his stateroom without the drawing of a bolt and while dozing was startled by catching a glimpse of an arm retreating through the opening.

In Slade v. Sargent, the Chief Justice yesterday gave the judgment of the full court as follows: "In this case, in which the plaintiff bases his action on fraudulent representations, alleged to have been made by the defendant, I am of opinion that no fraud has been shown against the defendant, but only a mistake. It is true that at the time the error was discovered, sought to be taken advantage of by demanding rent, but he afterwards, and in defence to the suit, offered what I agree with the trial judge was all the reparation which a court of equity would have awarded. I think the learned judge of the court below had done justice between the parties, both as to the merits of the case and in apportioning the costs. The appeal will therefore be dismissed with costs. Mr. Lyman P. Duff (Hunter & Duff) for respondent; Mr. Charles Wilson for appellants."

EDISON WILLIAM PATTERSON of the Food and Shelter depot wishes to thank the following friends for kind donations of food during the last two weeks: Domestic bakery, Porter & Sons, a friend, Mr. H. Harris, a friend, L. Goddard, W. K. Ball, S. Schoen, Hall & Renouf, T. G. Rayner, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Thane and London bakery. The home has been open three months and the following is a report of the work done in that time: 2311 meals have been given out; 604 beds have been occupied and 22 men have found work through the labor bureau in connection with the shelter; some of them steady and some of them odd jobs, 40 cents of wood having been cut in the wood yard in conjunction with the shelter in return for board and lodging. "Up to the present," says Ensign Patterson, "we have been cutting wood for Mr. War-

ren who kindly favored us in that way. But now we have our own horse and cart and will deliver wood to any part of the city."

A MERRY party of between three and four hundred ladies and gentlemen enjoyed to the full the pleasures of the bachelors' ball dancing party given by the bachelors of Victoria at Oak Bay beach. All the arrangements were upon a scale of simple elegance—there was no attempt at elaborate decoration, but the spacious drawing room, ball room and corridors of the Grand Baker were looking their very best, and there was no detail overlooked that would contribute to the pleasure of the guests of the evening. Finn's Victoria Theatre orchestra furnished the music, the dance card containing the names of a number of exclusive of extra; all the dances being entered into with zest. The supper was a most recherche affair and was served about midnight, two and a half hours before the time arrived for the dispersal of the company.

COLLECTOR A. R. MILNE yesterday commenced work on the assessment of claims in the case of the sealing schooner Willie McGowan and Artie, of the Russian coast fisheries while hunting off the Copper coast. The claims will be many sided—the wages of the crew, the value of the seal skins on board when the vessels were seized, the cost of outfitting, the cost of construction of the vessels, the cost of the seal vessels might have made from successful operations since the date of their capture, all will receive attention, and documentary evidence of these and other claims that may be well necessary will have to be presented to the collector, and all who are interested are requested to attend at his office. The investigation will continue from day to day until all the necessary information is secured. It will then be forwarded to Ottawa for transmission to the Imperial government.

What She Will Be. There is one woman in New York who looks for the new woman to be a person with both eyes wide open and her intellect out, figuratively speaking, and her mental and moral digestion as good as her physical digestion needs to be in order to live at all. From her knowledge of life I look for her to evolve a philosophy, an optimism and a sentiment that can carry self reliance to others, even as she divines it for herself. It has been a comparatively simple matter for women, shielded as they have been in the home, to propound theories and worship their ideals and have the worship all by themselves without knowing it. The new woman must learn conditions, and then her theories will be less ethereal and therefore more practical and sympathetic. A woman's theory founded on an ideal is the most absurd thing in the world. The feminine mind is capable of great optimism and therefore of the purest sentiment. When condition makes it worth while to live up to the theory that is founded on truth and not on the ideal, as it certainly must in time not far hence, we shall have a truer, better status of society. It will be the era of the new woman—Haryot Holt Cahoon in New York Recorder.

New York's Woman's Building. Work has begun on the Woman's building to be erected in New York. The house, which is to be for the exclusive use of women, will be very handsome and fitted up with every luxury. In the basement, baths, hair dressing rooms, manicure shops, etc., are to be located. Club, reading and assembly rooms, as well as library offices and a restaurant, will occupy the first floor. The upper floors are to be divided into apartments, single rooms and suits. The building will cost \$750,000.

An Able Woman. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer is to be a member of the New York school board, by appointment of the mayor. Mrs. Van Rensselaer has been a conspicuous opponent of equal rights for women; but, like some of our most prominent Massachusetts "remonstrants," she has no objection to holding public office herself. She is an able woman and will be an acquisition to the school board. Her experience as a member of it may convert her to woman suffrage.—Woman's Journal.

Frying Fish in Olive Oil. The art of frying fish in olive oil was imparted to western nations by the Jews. They found in the Italians and French receptive pupils, but in the English they encountered an obstinate allegiance to lard, which has never wavered in favor of any other medium. As our culinary traditions are deprived largely from the English, lard or the fat of salt pork for frying is almost universally used in the United States. The New York Sun, which calls attention to the foregoing, explains that the superior merit of oil in this form of cooking is found in its limpidity and freedom from foreign matters. Moreover, the results obtained are more certain. The Jews excel in frying as much on account of the minute attention which they give to the preparation of the fish before placing them in the boiling oil as from the use of that medium.

Border in Drawn Work. Drawn work borders are exceedingly useful for table and bed linen, buffed covers and the like. An easily executed pattern is one furnished by Modern Prison.



WIVES OF ARMY MEN.

WHY THEIR LOT IS SO HARD TO BEAR.

Edith Sessions Tupper Hears Some Melancholy Stories—A Mining Camp in Mexico—The Attractions of a Polonaise—Essentials to the Happiness of Women.

Not long ago there nestled into the dining room of a hotel in Washington a smartly gowned and well-groomed young woman, the bride of a young army officer. Every detail of her costume was so absolutely smart and irreproachable that she attracted universal admiration. "Ah, my dear!" murmured a woman at my table as she marked the triumphant entry of the stunning young bride, "wait till your husband is sent to some wretched little post out in Arizona, or of what avail will be those beautiful frocks then?"

The warning sounded a bit ill-natured until the woman went on to explain her remark: "I have known so many lovely girls, born and reared in the greatest luxury, clothed in softest materials, never even dreaming that any disagreeable conditions could ever surround them, to fall desperately in love with army officers and marry. The fascination of gold lace and buttons is well-nigh irresistible, you know. Well, there is a big wedding, great splurge, presents and gowns—gowns dainty and sweet enough to attract attention at Tronville or Monaco. There are a few weeks' fitting and fluttering about eastern watering places, or a season in Washington perhaps, and then comes an invitation for the husband to take this, that, or the other post. Black Hills, possibly, or among the desolate sand dunes of Nevada. How about the laces, frills and chiffons then? The poor little bride finds she has very little use for all those dainty and exquisite creations. They are packed away in boxes, and often with them go many of a girl's pretty little illusions. I tell you, there is something sad about it."

"Let me tell you my experience. To be sure, I did not marry an army man, but, in the scale of roughing it, perhaps the next worst type. I married a mining engineer. My husband, as you know, was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines, was a very brilliant young fellow and was almost immediately sought to take charge of a group of mines in northwestern Mexico. Oh, I thought that prospect was alluring! Mexico—a land of enchantment, of romance! What more fitting place for a honeymoon? I had a most elaborate trousseau, was married in white satin, with all the customary accessories, spent a hilarious fortnight in New York, a perfect whirl of dinners, receptions, theaters and that sort of thing, and then we set out for the land of enchantment. "My husband kept telling me he was afraid we would find a pretty rough country, and naturally I did not expect to discover Fifth Avenue in a wilderness; but, oh, never did I dream of what lay before me. We left the railroad at midnight, and we were obliged to go by stage to the mountains, where the mines were. We had to wait in a tumble-down abode until the stage was ready, surrounded by savage-looking Mexicans, who chattered like monkeys and glowered like hyenas. I was nearly dead with fright when we took the stage—one of those rough mountain conveyances—and I was not much reassured when I found our sole fellow traveler was a greasy, swarthy Mexican, armed like a brigand and of most ferocious appearance. I do not know how I ever lived through that 35-mile ride. I kept up by thinking it must come to an end and that we would, if we were not murdered before we arrived at our destination, find comfortable quarters. Alas, what disappointment was mine when I saw the dirty 'dobe' in which I was to live, the wretched placita around which squatted the lazy, filthy, vicious Mexicans with whom I was to live for five long dreary months."

"There were no Americans in this camp save the miners and a young Texan, who was my only friend when my husband was at the mines. This boy—for he was scarcely 19—had shot his man in Texas and fled over the border. I knew this, and yet he seemed human, and he was from my country. And so he would come and play cards with me and swear at the Mexicans and spit on the floor, but he was my friend and often stood between me and Mexican insults. "What you have related reminds me of my experience," said another woman, who had been listening eagerly to the recital, "and goes to prove that no matter how far a woman may be separated from the refining influences of dress she yet takes an interest in the subject. I married an army man and can subscribe heartily to all this lady has said. But that's not what I wanted to say. I was out in Arizona with my husband, and as we were journeying to our post we stopped for the night at a lonely ranch. After supper the ranchman told me that a quarter of a mile away there lived a settler and his wife. "She has not seen a white woman for four years," said he, "and it would be a real charity if you were to walk over and see her." This I was very willing and glad to do, so we set out. She met me at the door, her honest face lighted up with smiles, and hand, tolling hands held out in welcome. She gave me a chair and looked me over from head to foot with lightning rapidity. "Is that a polonaise you've got on?" she asked, her voice trembling with eager interest, "and have you got the pattern with you?" "Poor soul, before I left her next day I had cut out a polonaise for her, and she had given me the same look of gratitude a hungry dog flings you when you hand him a bone."

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

"If women do men's work, they should have men's wages. Work is work and pay is pay. Sex has nothing whatever to do with it," says Joe Howard in the New York Recorder.

A WOMAN'S TACT.

It Must Be Carefully Used in Getting a House Party Together.

Utmost tact is needed to bring the right kind of people together in a house party. They must either be mutual friends or strangers that are sure of being congenial—not the same kind of people certainly. Every one would be dreadfully bored. But well-selected complements will surely bring out the best in every one.

There is no need of having an equal number of men and women. That smacks too much of intentional pairing off. There should be a few young people for gaiety, a number of bright men and women for spice, and a sympathetic soul, with young blood in her veins yet, to help the hostess in her wide-reaching duties of chaperone.

Invitations should be sent out five or six weeks in advance, the length of the stay fixed at a week or at ten days, the day of arrival and departure stated definitely. With the invitation one sends a time table, with the most convenient train for arriving marked.

The hostess writes a cordial note to the women, including their husbands, to a father and daughter, to a brother and sister, as well as to a woman who is to come alone. The host writes to invite the single men. Engraved cards and notes of the third person are never used. Invitations to "come on and see us any time," or to "run down for a few days," are simply kindly ways of expressing friendship and the pleasure of a visit, would never be arranged. If more than this is meant, a note giving a definite time will be forthcoming.

An invitation to a house party should be answered within two or three days, as the hostess sends out all her notes at the same time and is of course anxious to fill any gaps before people have made summer plans. If a guest can come for only a part of the ten days, she allows the hostess to say she will be glad to have her visit that short time, or to postpone the visit to a week or two later, so that that particular party may not be broken up in the middle.

It is now not considered a slight, however, to ask a friend to fill a gap in a party or even at a dinner table at the eleventh hour. On the other side, it is a charmingly given help at a critical moment, which a hostess never forgets. So, then, a guest may come for the first five days and another for the last if so the hostess wills it.

The invitations include a list of the people who are invited and a hint at the nature of the party, so that a guest may know what clothes to bring, and whether golf or bathing suits or riding habits or all will be in demand.

One should not refuse an invitation to a house party simply because he feels that he cannot return the hospitality on a like extensive scale. A host does not expect to be paid in kind. He invites a man because of his brains, his clever tongue or his usefulness. He helps make the party a success, and a dinner the next winter settles the affair, as far as duty is concerned.—Boston Herald.

The Heroine of Manipur. Mrs. F. St. Clair Grimwood, the heroine of the siege of Manipur, has just married Mr. Miller, a paper manufacturer. Her husband was the resident in 1891, when the residency and its garrison of 450 men were attacked by 8,000 natives. After her husband was killed Mrs. Grimwood led the defense, cheering the fighting and herself taking part in the fighting. When the place became untenable, she and the remainder of the garrison fled for ten days through the jungle, exposed to a continuous fire from their pursuers. Mrs. Grimwood shared all the men's privations, kept up every one's courage and devoted herself to the sick when there was no fighting to be done. When their ammunition was almost gone, and Mrs. Grimwood had arranged with the colonel in command to save one bullet for her rather than let her fall into the hands of the enemy a body of troops dispatched to the rescue appeared in sight and carried Mrs. Grimwood and the few survivors in triumph to the nearest city. Queen Victoria gave Mrs. Grimwood the Victoria wreath, a grant of £1,000 and an annuity of £140 a year.

Brookline's Suffragists. In Brookline, Mass., the suffrage sentiment, stimulated by the winter debates of the Discussion club and certain brilliant parlor meetings as well, blossomed out bravely in the newly organized "Equal Suffrage Association of Brookline," which was formed, with much enthusiasm, at the house of Mrs. Page, on Hill street, June 10. It starts with a membership of 75 and a fine strong corps of officers, able and interested. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Schaeffer; vice presidents, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Channing; recording secretary, Mrs. Starr; corresponding secretary, Mrs. North; treasurer, Mrs. Bearer; executive committee, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Benedict, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Page.

Indorsed by Editors. At a recent meeting of the Political Equality club of Dunkirk, N. Y., letters were read from editors heartily indorsing woman suffrage and offering their columns for its promulgation. One editor said he believed the foundation of government was the home, and as women especially represent the home they should by all means have a voice in government. Another editor said he would gladly lend his columns to show women their duty in this direction, believing that it was their duty to have a voice and share the responsibilities of government.

CROSSWISE RIDING.

A Riding Master Believes It Dangerous For Women.

Since the appearance on one of our avenues a few days ago of a woman riding a horse astride there has been the usual discussion attending any innovation in Buffalo. Investigation at the local riding schools proves that there are a number of society girls taking up the new fad, which of course it is at the present time. Whether or not it has come to stay remains to be seen.

People who know very little about riding are under the impression that the crosswise riding for women is not so dangerous. Harold St. John, a local riding master, is authority for the statement that riding astride is much more dangerous than the way women have been accustomed to ride in the past and explains it in the following way: "A woman has more of a grip in the sidesaddle than in a man's saddle," he said. "A man wouldn't have for the reason that from the hips down a man has more weight than a woman. A woman's weight is mostly from the hips up. So the weight that would keep a man from being thrown in an emergency wouldn't be of the slightest use for a woman. Then, too, from the hips to the knees a man's leg is longer; consequently he can clinch the side of the horse and keep from being thrown in this way, while a woman couldn't, and she horse slants where her knee would come.

Of course a good rider doesn't ride a horse by his grip, but by balance, but when an emergency comes and the horse is frightened and jumps some sort of a grip is necessary, and the woman will find the best grip on her sidesaddle. "A woman will have to be a much more skillful rider to ride astride than the other way. The reason it has been so successfully tried in New York and other cities is because only women accustomed all their lives to equestrian exercises are taking it up. You let a beginner try it, and see the failure. "For myself, I have no objection to it, only I know that it is nonsense for so many people to say that riding astride is a safer way of riding. One reason people have come to believe the old way not safe is because if a woman is ever hurt riding the fact is published all over the country, while among the same number of men who are injured, only nothing is said about it. Anyway, even though you hear of women being hurt, you never hear of men being injured.

"Then, again, you hear about the twisted position. Well, I have no doubt that the crosswise position is more comfortable, but we have never heard of a woman being deformed through riding as has always been the custom. "As to the grace? Well, that is entirely a matter of training the eye. If it were customary for women to ride in the new way, it would look just as graceful to us. A woman sits astride much straighter than a man."—Buffalo Express.

Dressmaking Hints. The newest way of making the thin textiles is to have them separate from the lining, which for the bodice may be high or low necked, and in either case come within the scope of fashion and propriety. For convenience's sake, however, the outside skirt and the lining skirt of the thin gown are sometimes attached to the same band. And a good thing to know is that, though crinolined skirts are fast being relegated to the unfashionable populace, it is very necessary to grasscloth the silk Petticoat that goes with a gauzy costume. Otherwise, unless the petticoat silk is of phenomenal stiffness, there will be no set to the dainty rig you have meant to be the darling of your summer eye. And the least damp will bring on a limpness that would make faint the bravest heart.

They Get There. There are a lot of weary women around town these days and nights, and their weariness is no marvel to those in the secret. They are all taking bicycle lessons, and it isn't as easy as it looks. It doesn't seem possible that the maiden who skims along so gracefully on her wheel, emulating the flight of the birds, ever sat, harnessed up, in a bicycle school, with her limbs trembling, her back aching, her eyes sticking out like pouched eggs, and a slave driver beside her forcing her to do what she knows is simply impossible, does it? But they have all been through the experience.—Polly Pry in New York Recorder.

Misses Guiney and Brown. Miss Louise Imogen Guiney and Miss Alice Brown have started together on a walking trip through England. Miss Guiney and Miss Brown have been literary collaborators of late, in the "Three New England Heroines" and now in the Stevenson memorial. Miss Brown is a native of New Hampshire, but she spends her winters in Boston, living in an old street that has numbered among its residents Hawthorne, Louisa Alcott and Whipple, the essayist. Miss Brown was once on The Transcript staff, but now works for The Youth's Companion. Mr. Alden calls her one of the strongest of the younger poets.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Women on Police Forces. Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Boston, who spoke at the woman's congress in San Francisco recently, favored having women on the police forces of large cities. "There has been one office I have longed for," said she, "and that is the office of policeman. What we want in San Francisco and every other city in the country is good women on the police board. If they were there, there would not be one-thousandth part of the immorality."

A Clever Trio. Miss Magill won the silver challenge cup at the spring meeting of the County Down Ladies' Golf club in Ireland. Miss Tyrrel carried off the captain's prize, and the open competition prize was awarded to Miss McCausland, who was unanimously elected as captain of the club for the present year.

be a taking out of... Reg. v. Green... Reg. v. Mycock... the support of the... had failed to... parent's possess... home and a de... in the case go... girl left home... that her e... prisoner. Mr... of a girl leaving... unknown to her... getting married... reference would be... father's possess... thought it was... the abandonment... decided not to... Mr Higgins... Reg v. Mackle... distinction be... present. In the... and met the... the jurisdiction... home; in the case... the prisoner at... and over 100... rned till to day... HT TANGLE... your report of the... Friday evening, I... a prisoner and... quired about her... contentions is that... of which Ald... advised the coun... to help them—... and Williams—... "Electric Light... the end, he... 00 per day. Then... and, among... miles only of old... Seeing the way in... has been, I say... laced a notice on... that the city... fenced in land... to come. I said, would... in the motion came... the following div... millian, Cameron... Ald. Humphrey... and Williams... an, Mr. Carmel... as an expert, and... done all in his... a bad job, hande... 61,750 feet... 29 (90) ... 63 125 ... 43 125 ... 61 (90) ... 29 (90) ... 10 miles... 12 ... 8 ... 40 ... 49 miles... 3 ... 52 ... 40 miles... rear part... 45 miles... 41 miles... 56 miles... 62 miles... 43 miles... sacking of wire... of 12 miles there... if in your opinion... figures, which... surplus of 44... apt, two miles... I ask you, and... if the 23 miles... PARKRIDGE... Alderman... ry and family... of friends, ac... canvas at Cow... a the 5th instant... daughter of L. U... on the 1st instant... than, a native of... RT OF CURING... A. RHEUMATISM... NEURALGIA... IN BACK OR SIDE... MUSCULAR PAINS... SIN USING... PLASTER... tion of a Foreign... AND AMENDING ACTS... Milling Company,"... OF AUGUST, 1895... that I have this day... out Mining and... under the "Compan... ation of Foreign... Act. The Milling... d Company is situat... State of Washing... he said Company is... operate, bond, buy... mines, metals and... 7 kind and descrip... of America and... Columbia; to bond... hold ditches and... to construct, ma... hills, concentrators... and mining ma... to buy, bond... railroads, ferries... of transportation... mining material; to... and locate timber... ally to do ov... and requisite for the... and purposes afore... adence se... said Company is... onand d lars, di... and fifty thousand... e dollar each... and seal of office, at... this Columbia, this... WOOTTON... Stock Companies... dows, on 2nd July... er will be re-est... Bros., Fort street... and lit

The Colonist.

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THE WRONG TERM. We are glad to see that a moderate tone has been adopted by those who, in the newspapers and elsewhere, now discuss the Manitoba school question.

It is also admitted that the provisions of the Constitutions, both of the Dominion and the Province of Manitoba, inserted for the protection of denominational minorities, are in full force, and that it is folly to talk of ignoring or disregarding them.

It is beginning to be seen, too, that it is a serious mistake to talk of "coercion" when the people of a province are required to act in accordance with their own constitutional law.

We do not for a moment suppose that the Government of Manitoba will be asked to give up the control and supervision of any schools in the Province established by law and maintained wholly or in part by public money.

DIRTY STREETS A DANGER. The New York Medical Journal of the 20th July contains an article on the sanitary importance of clean streets.

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also Government appointees. If the members of that Board and those inspectors did not perform their duties faithfully and efficiently they could be dismissed by the Government and better men put in their places.

But the Committee of the Privy Council, in their judgment, express themselves with sufficient clearness in this matter. They say in the last paragraph of the document: "It is not essential that the Statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law."

This paragraph is reproduced in the remedial order about which so much has been said and written. It was, in fact, to carry out the suggestions contained in this paragraph of the judgment that the remedial order was drawn up.

Mr. John S. Ewart, Q. C., speaking in Winnipeg in April last, very effectively disposed of the objection that the Roman Catholics wanted to have inefficient schools outside the authority and control of the provincial government.

As counsel for the Roman Catholic minority in this Province, and with their authority, in addressing His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, I said, and I repeat it here to-night: "They do not ask that their church should in any way control the schools. They are perfectly willing to work up to any state prescribed standard of secular instruction, to be subject to inspection, and to use school books not at variance with their religious doctrines."

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and contains besides the seeds of disease, he may be able to form something like an adequate conception of the injury it does the health of the citizens. When we think that the men who have control of the city's affairs not only take very little trouble to keep the streets clean, but permit them to be defiled every day and all day long without having the courage or the decency to attempt to remove the nuisance, we are able to form a pretty fair estimate of their fitness to act as the preservers of the public health.

A CITY PARTY. The intelligent inhabitants of cities both in the United States and Canada are beginning to see the importance of having municipal affairs well managed.

The attention of honest citizens has been directed to the prevalence of civic misgovernment with the view of finding some means to check it and to bring about a better state of things.

It seems to us that the citizens have given up in disgust all hope of having the city's affairs well managed. When they hear that a new blunder has been made, that another work has been mismanaged, that more money has been wasted or misapplied, and that an old abuse has been continued, they merely shrug their shoulders and ask "What else could you expect?"

GUNS AND ARMOR. A good deal was said not long ago about the rivalry that existed between artillery and armor. As soon as a new cannon or a new projectile was invented new armor was devised of a material and a thickness to resist the latest improvement in artillery.

The Times takes care that the nation shall know the particulars of the service performed by one of the heroes about whose recompense it made the sarcastic comments we have quoted.

IS IT A FAKE? SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—There is another story about Durrant in circulation on the south side that the police have not yet been able to trace.

CREATED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd August next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, commencing each year between Kettleby Creek and 100-Mile House, from the 1st October next.

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to penetrate the Chinese armor which they struck, while it strengthens the argument of those who favor the battle ship as the chief constituent of the naval force, say as well as naval, who are perplexed at the alternate crowing of both parties in the wearisome contest between guns and armor. The result shows, as most of us could have foreseen, had we stopped to think, that armor is actually far better protection than is indicated by the trials of the testing ground, where for purposes of extreme proof all the chances are given to the gun.

One peculiarity about the late election in Great Britain was that the Unionist party went into the contest unpledged. The people knew the man and knew also the principles on which they acted, and they evidently believed that they would do what was best for the nation.

DECREASED EXPORTS. The Americans are beginning to find that the British are not now nearly so dependent on them for their supply of breadstuffs as they used to be.

STABBING AT SEATTLE. SEATTLE, Aug. 5.—As the result of a feud between the McMahon and Ott families, who live near the Bay View brewery, Andrew Johnson now lies at police headquarters, his left side badly cut with a knife, and Mrs. Ott is at her home badly used up from the effects of a brutal beating.

DISTINCTIONS AND REWARDS. The two men who signally distinguished themselves in the defence and relief of Chitral have received the highest honor which the Sovereign could under the circumstances bestow upon them.

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fully appreciated except by those who have had some practical experience of the handling of metal at temperatures below zero; but 43 cases of frost-bite and 63 of snow-blindness amount to one-fourth of the purely physical difficulties that had to be overcome.

Col. Kelly and the heroic defenders of Chitral will be remembered by posterity, not because they were allowed by a grateful Sovereign and an appreciative nation to write C.B. after their names, but because they performed deeds worthy the heroes of any age or any nation.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE. The number of visitors to the Institute from May 10, 1893, to July 16, 1895, was as follows: Free visitors: General public, 344,732; Fellows, 140,951; Fellows' friends, 44,797; total, 530,481.

SUDDENLY ATTACKED. Children are often attacked suddenly by painful and dangerous Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt and sure cure which should always be kept in the house.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD, General and Nervous Debility, Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Childhood or Young Manhood. Robust, Noble Manhood Fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen weak, undeveloped organs and parts of the body. Absolutely failing Home Treatment—Benefits in a few days. Mentistry from 60 States and Foreign Countries. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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ARMS FOR HONOLULU. TACOMA, Aug. 5.—For several weeks a secret service agent of the Hawaiian government has been stationed here. He and a Seattle detective are watching for an expected shipment of several hundred rifles and half a dozen Gatling guns, which it is believed Hawaiian royalist sympathizers have ordered from Eastern manufacturers.

A NOVA SCOTIA STORM. BRIDGEPORT, N.S., Aug. 6.—A terrible storm of wind accompanied by rain struck about three miles east of here on a Sunday evening. It lasted about fifteen minutes, doing frightful damage.

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